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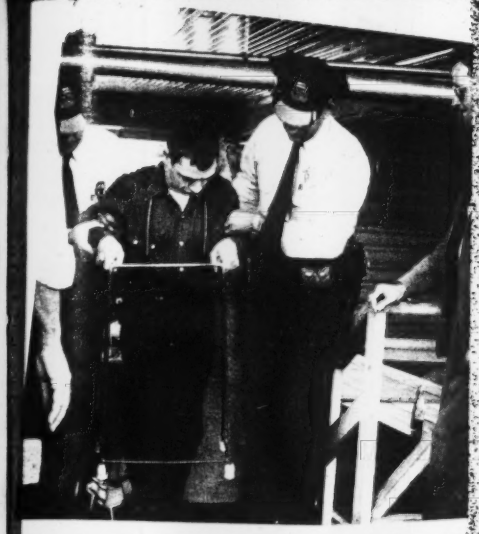

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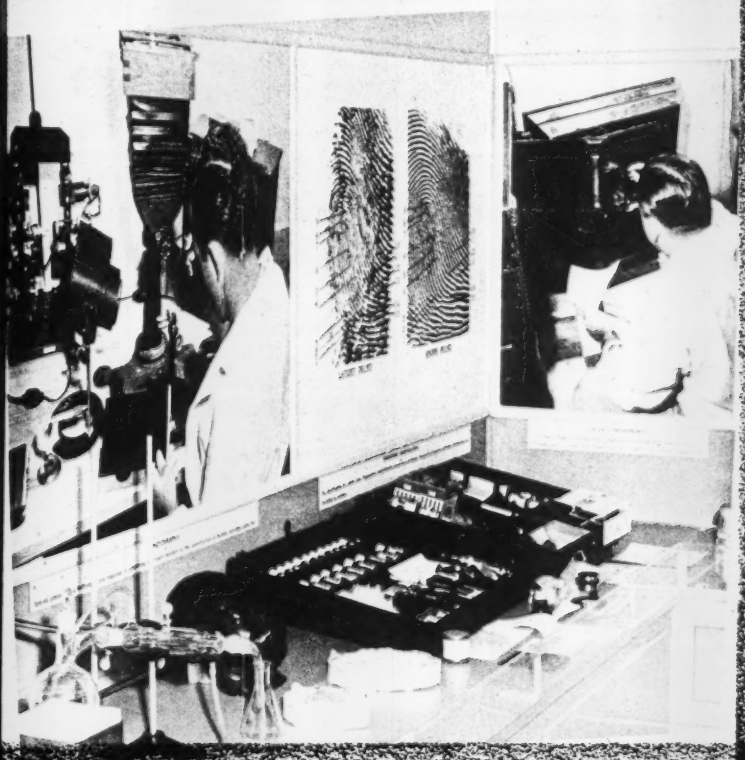
A Journal Devoted to the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel



March – April
1958

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- Of Steel Bars and Acid Tests —*A. F. Lykke*
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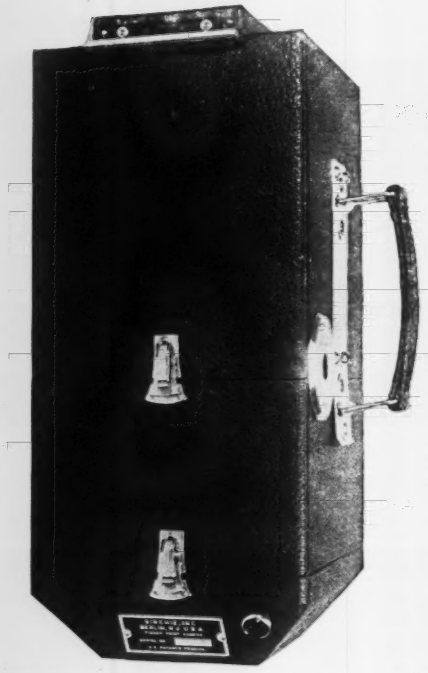

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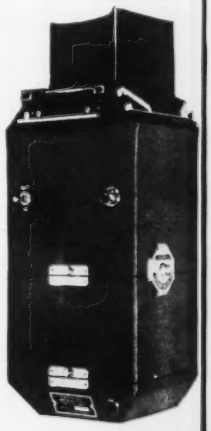

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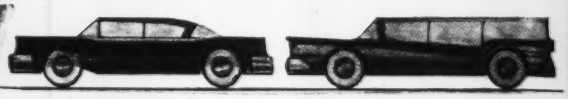

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POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION. Research developments, new techniques, procedures, and related subjects concerned with interrogation. See page 38.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS of interest to all law enforcement personnel. Including a preview of new products, techniques, and materials for use in law-enforcement. See page 61.

Cover Picture

Law enforcement photography is assuming a more important role, day-by-day, in the ever-increasing complexity of police work. "Just a picture" is not enough. Also see the fine article on page 22 entitled: "Where Do We Stand With Our Law Enforcement Photography?"

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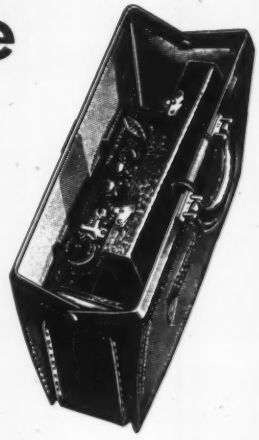

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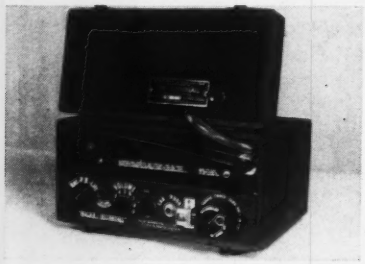

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Police Public Relations

By Paul H. Ashenhust

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Inspector Ashenhust began his police career August 1, 1920, with the Dallas Police Department. Prior to promotion to the rank of Inspector, he was Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Police and had served in all branches of the service. At the time of graduation at the FBI National Academy, he was President of his class. In addition to his other duties, he is Secretary-Treasurer of the* TEXAS POLICE ASSOCIATION *and Chairman of its Public Relations Committee, Associate Editor of the* TEXAS POLICE JOURNAL, *and Secretary-Treasurer of the* FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES OF TEXAS. *Inspector Ashenhust served as Sergeant of Infantry in World War I, and Lieutenant Colonel in the same branch of the service during World War II. He is the author of numerous articles on police subjects; one book of war verse,* THE MILITIA MARCHES, *published during World War II; and the book,* POLICE AND THE PEOPLE, *which has just been released by Charles C Thomas, Publisher.*

"ALL officers of this department are public relations officers." This remark has been made thousands of times. It is being repeated today from coast to coast and will be repeated tomorrow. Instructors in police schools, police administrators speaking before civic clubs, writers in various fields make this statement constantly.

Often it is prefaced by an additional statement, "We do not have a public relations officer as such, but . . ." Have we heard these words so many times, have we repeated them so often that for many of us they have obscured the real picture?

I would not *belittle* the part the individual patrolman plays in the total public relations program. Definitely he has a major role to play.

But when the administrators of our police departments shrug off a vital part of their duty, that of heading up a realistic public relations program, with the parroted phrase—"All of our men are public relations officers," and then serenely disregard the many facets of police public relations they are doing a disservice to their people and their department.

Policy and procedure do not start with the patrolman and trickle up to the chief. Policy is set at the top. Procedures are approved and disseminated by the chief of police, the man who has the responsibility for the operation of the department.

TRAINING IS NOT ENOUGH

Certainly, the subjects, public relations and human relations, are now included in the curriculum of our modern police training academies. Good courses are taught. But they are taught for the recipient of the instruction, the police recruit. He is taught public relations as the subject applies to his job. I am sure that in most police schools every effort is made to impress upon his mind that he is, in a sense a public relations officer, that he represents his department in the eyes of the public, and that the reputation of the department is in his hands.

In some departments, no doubt, the public relations training still consists of one or more lectures on courtesy and the instructors and administrators are satisfied that their department is well trained in public relations.

Yet all of us know that in business it is necessary to plan our operations, our programs. The public relations programs for American Airlines, the Southern Pacific Railroad, or other great organizations which offer a service to the public do not consist alone in giving a glorified courtesy course to the lower echelon of employees. Much more is required. In war there is one objective, victory. Results are what count. Hours and days and months of careful planning must precede the action undertaken in the field. All available resources are used. The Infantry soldier (the patrolman) is supported by other efforts.

A COMPLETE PROGRAM IS NECESSARY

In the police field we must have a program for public relations. It must be a planned program. It is not enough that the patrolman is capable, courteous and helpful. All of this is necessary, but we must have something else.

Even though we give our recruits the very best training as to their duties, they are not taught public relations from the management level. Few of our police administrators have had either training or experience in public relations.

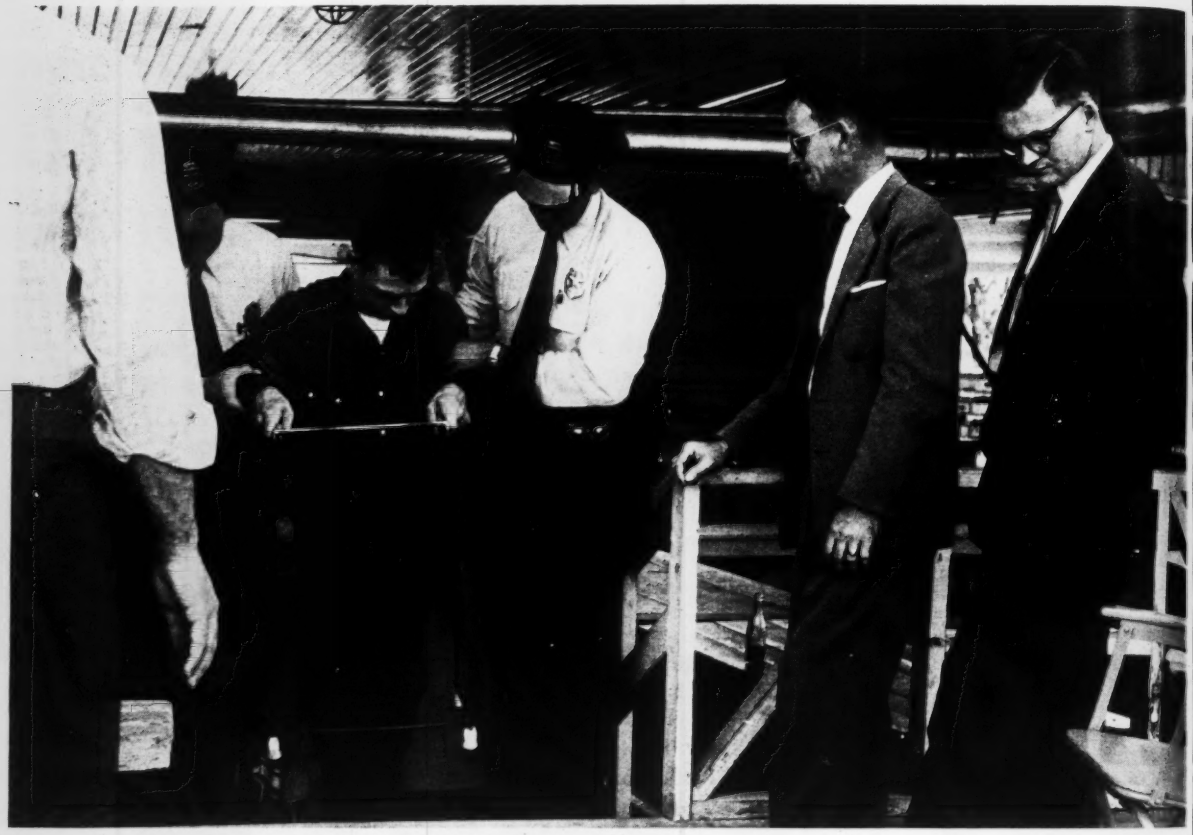
In our conventions and conferences we frequently have a good man in the public relations field address us. But as a rule his talk is made up of generalities. He tries to sell us on the value of public relations and usually does a good job of it, but he does not get around to the practical application of his plan to the police department. He is usually long on generalities but short on details. He shows the assembled chiefs a beautiful picture, but does not show them how to mix the colors and bring out the high lights. Each chief is left to pain his own picture and after the first few ineffectual efforts he often leaves the project until a more appropriate time.

Public Support Is Necessary

We need the support of the people, and support is much more than just half-hearted approval. We must break through the wall of apathy, of indifference, with which we are faced.

In a recent hard-hitting speech be-

Address: Inspector Paul H. Ashenhust, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.



Police Officers assisting handicapped man to upper deck of picnic pavilion at Fair Park.

fore the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, in Los Angeles, Chief William H. Parker said, "It is only proper that those of you who are assigned to special tasks should concentrate upon those tasks and learn all that you can about them. You should devote almost your entire interest to the particular responsibilities that have been placed upon you. But the police administrator must be conscious of all the specialized activities that are going on in his service, and, also, the *over-all relationship of his organization in law enforcement, generally, to contemporary society.*"

The chief of police cannot be simply a good training man, or a good traffic man, or a good investigator. He must be a good administrator and must be cognizant of the over-all picture, where the strength is in his department and where the weaknesses are. *He must* give due attention to training and to traffic and to crime. He must recognize the needs of his department and must strive constantly to overcome the weaknesses and secure the men, the equipment and the facilities to do a first-class job of serving the people of his community.

To get money or men or equipment he must have the support of the people, of the civic leaders and of the press. He must make them know and understand his problems. He must interest them in the problems of his department and finally he must get their active and enthusiastic support for his efforts.

If I may again refer to Chief Parker's speech, when speaking of the increase in crime and the position in which the police find themselves in dealing with it, he repeatedly stressed that we must bring this knowledge to the people. With Chief Parker I believe that "we in law enforcement have a patriotic duty to get this message across to the American people."

We must make the people aware of crime. They must see it as a menace to our American way of life. And they must be shown that this danger is near, that it is local. We must sell them on our ability, our integrity, and on our needs.

Start Within the Department

And if we are going to even hope for success we must show them that we have cleaned house. We must get rid of any men in the profession who will not or cannot do a good police job. We have no place for drones and idlers in the ranks nor for petty politics in the top brackets. We must hire men on the basis of character and ability, and not on the basis of how they voted. We must finish with graft and brutality.

But when we have done all of these things the story of the past will linger on for awhile. So we must, by every means at our command, show

Motorcycle Officers leading parade in downtown Dallas.

to the people we serve that our house is clean, our work is good and we must have their support. True we will deal with apathy and indifference. And when we find ourselves up against such a stone wall we must bring up some battering rams and drive through. We must shatter this attitude of smug complacency and indifference.

How? By writing, by making public speeches, by appealing to the press for support. But above all we must do it by deserving the confidence and active support of the public and by convincing the people that organized crime can be destroyed and local crime reduced. This all requires action. It requires work. It requires public relations of the highest order.

In a book by the writer, *Police and the People*, which is just off the press, there are many ways in which enterprising police administrators from throughout the country are tackling, or failing to tackle the problems of public relations, employee relations, human relations, race relations and press relations. These fields are vital if we are to achieve the victory. We must learn all we can about them and then apply our knowledge.

Today the police profession is young, but it is thriving and vigorous, and it is building a sound foundation for a great future. In order to attain greatness it must have the support of the public. To gain that support we must first have the respect of our people. How are we to gain this respect? How are we to secure this support? The answer is, of course, by serving the public in a manner to merit respect and support.

WE MUST BE DESERVING

As police officers we are constantly in the eye of the public, and the public has a critical eye. All people must be fully informed regarding the police, the service rendered and the improvements made: otherwise, the citizen will misjudge the department. A segment of the population has a deep-seated dislike for the police. Unless positive action is taken to change this attitude and prevent its spread, it may influence a majority of our citizenship.

The method we use, and which is used by many other groups, organizations and businesses is called public relations. From a police standpoint, public relations is the proper acts and attitudes of the police to bring a satisfactory employee-employer relationship. A police public relations program requires the constant effort of every member of the department to create in the people a state of mind favorable to the police. Such a program is neither a drive nor a campaign, but rather an integral part of normal departmental procedure.

To be successful such a program must be planned. Each officer and

Chief C. F. Hansson (Dallas, Texas) presents an award to Patrolman Bob Huddleston for his outstanding contribution in the field of traffic safety. One thousand persons witnessed this ceremony.

employee has a place in such a plan. Therefore, in our planning we must first consider training. An informed employee is certainly to be preferred to one who is uninformed. New employees need orientation. In our recruit training program we must teach public relations. And we must constantly offer refresher courses in public relations by holding in-service schools for the effort to maintain good public relations must be continuous.

Good public relations is not something which once possessed can be placed on a shelf or in a file cabinet or safe and be forgotten. It is not something which can be put on and taken off, or stopped and started. It is not something to be worn only on Sundays and holidays. Public relations is a twenty-four hour a day job. Public good will is retained only by constant attention. The relations between a police department and the public which it serves are either good or bad. It is essential that this relationship be good.

Positive steps must be taken to gain and maintain active public support. The department must have the facilities and personnel to do a good job. Whether it gets the necessary taxes to work with depends upon the public. The citizen stands in the position of boss. He is management. He can build a good plant, buy the best equipment to operate it, and hire good men, or he can do just the opposite.

SOMEONE MUST BE RESPONSIBLE!

Good public relations will do more to insure adequate financial support for the police than any other thing. Without such support, the result will be a second rate police force. Unfortunately many of our departments have not yet recognized the need for a public relations program or, if they have, they have believed they did not have the personnel and the finances to carry out a good program. Therefore, no one is assigned to public relations and no one except the chief has the responsibility for carrying out such a program. Even in some good departments no long range plans are made and no definite program followed. In these cases the chief, or in a few cases some other supervisory officer, is assigned to handle anything that comes up in addition to his regular duties.

As one chief of police in Wisconsin expressed it, "We do not have a public relations officer, but the chief and commanding officers fill that capacity whenever possible." and another chief of police in North Carolina stated bluntly, "We have no public relations officer." A survey of conditions in this department indicates that a good public relations officer is needed to reach the citizens of that city and bring about working conditions more nearly up to the standard existing elsewhere.

A police department in Pennsylvania, in process of reorganization, recognizes the need for public relations. Some steps are being taken which no doubt will be improved upon as time passes. "In the past," says the chief of police, "we have had normally only a very informal arrangement on the handling of public relations. We do not have a public relations bureau or anyone charged with that duty."

Nevertheless, selected commanding officers have been designated to handle certain phases of public relations and procedures have been set up within the department recognizing outstanding work. Plans are in

the formative stage which should insure better public relations. A group of speakers have been assigned to handle speaking engagements before civic groups. Plans are being made to expand public relations activities.

A large highly trained staff of public relations experts is not required for a police department. Methods can be employed by even the small departments which are well worthwhile.

Memphis, Tennessee

In Memphis, Tennessee, police public relations and departmental employee relationship is a function of all commanding officers. Both, however, are one of the responsibilities of the director of personnel as set out in the rules of the department. Among other duties, he

1. Shall be responsible for the administration of all police personnel matters, as follows: (a) Improvement of conditions of service and welfare of the officers.

2. Shall evaluate public opinions and attitudes in reference to the policies, methods, or procedures; and personnel of the department; advise with the chief of police with regard to the public relations aspect of new or revised departmental programs, policies, procedures and activities; plan and carry on informational activities to keep the public informed on police activities; furnish staff supervision of all police activities that influence public support.

Omaha, Nebraska

Omaha, Nebraska, too, employs a system which might work successfully in many departments. They do not have a public relations officer, as such, but they have a liaison officer who performs many public relations functions. He coordinates departmental work, assists with the police training program and serves as publicity officer. He makes some public appearances and coordinates departmental efforts in this respect with news agencies.

What determines the attitude of the public toward the police department:

1. Newspaper and radio publicity.
2. Personal contacts by the citizen with the policeman.
3. What others say about the police.
4. What the citizen observes of the individual police officer.

Broadly speaking, the above four determine the public attitude. There are, of course, unfavorable impressions gained by many people through the years which require positive action to eradicate.

Chief C. F. Hansson (Dallas, Texas) presents the department's highest award, the Police Medal of Honor, to Patrol Sergeant George John at the annual awards banquet.

PRESS RELATIONS

To insure friendliness toward the police on the part of the public, it is necessary that special attention be given to good press relations. In formulating a plan for favorable publicity several things should be taken into account. These include the following:

1. Special procedures for press contacts.
2. Training all members of the department in press relations.
3. Friendships developed by the chief and other administrative officers with local newspaper publishers, editors and columnists.
4. Radio and TV shows sponsored by the police.
5. Prepared newspaper releases.
6. Impartiality . . . each party treated fairly.

Sgt. W. G. Jennings assisting patron State Fair of Texas.

Motorcycle Officer contacting a citizen.

The above six points will be developed in detail in a later article.

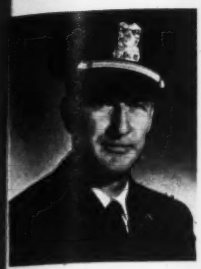
PERSONAL CONTACTS

In addition to publicity, one of the four principal points which determine the attitude of the public toward the police is the thousands of personal contacts between police officers and citizens. To insure good relations by this means, the chief of police must take steps to provide for:

1. Good personnel selection.
2. Adequate training.
3. Proper inspection.
4. A system to make certain that commendations from the public reach the officer.
5. Neat and attractive uniforms, distinctively marked.

The hit or miss method of selecting police officers proved unsuccessful in procuring professional type personnel for police departments throughout the country. During the past few years progressive departments have taken steps which have resulted in raising the standards of police personnel. Applicants for the police job in most of our cities now undergo careful screening before acceptance. State police departments have, almost without exception, been leaders in personnel selection methods.

Care must be taken to hire mature men of good character and background, not likely to bring discredit upon the service. It is not necessary here that a system of personnel selection be set out. Suffice it to say that if your standards are not set high and maintained at that level you will reap a harvest of complaints and eventually a scandal. Second rate officers cannot give you good public relations. We do not hire policemen; we select good men and make policemen out of them. ★★★



Seattle's Underwater Police

By J. D. Porter

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was appointed as a Patrolman in the Seattle Police Department in 1936, rising through the ranks to Sergeant in 1946 and Captain in 1950 to Deputy Chief in 1952, commanding the Patrol Division, and in March of 1956 was appointed Assistant Chief of Police by Chief H. J. Lawrence. In the interim, he served 3½ years in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II with the rank of Lieutenant j.g. Assistant Chief Porter is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Washington State Chiefs Association and has just completed a term as President of Chapter 17 of the International Footprinters Association. He served as manager and then director of the noted Seattle Police Drill Team which participated in the 1957 IACP Convention in Honolulu.*

DEEP in the murky waters off Seattle's 203 miles of shoreline, extending from the salty, cold waters of Puget Sound through the fresh waters of the ship canal opening into beautiful Lake Washington, lie the secrets of death and crimes of violence. These dark waters once held the bodies of drowning victims for days and weeks, leaving the agonized relatives a long period of unsettled grief. In addition to dead bodies, there lay concealed many articles of evidence in crimes which had been committed in or near Seattle.

Since 1955, the secrets of these watery depths have been secrets no more—for it was at that time that the Seattle Police Department established its unique Underwater Search and Recovery Unit, the first law enforcement agency to perform such a service.

It was in November of 1954 when the author, then serving as Chief of the Patrol Division, received a note from Officer Ron Faires saying that he had an aqua lung and would be glad to offer his services to the department if and when it needed them.

As time went on we found that we did need the services of this "Police Frogman," and early in 1955 the Underwater Search and Recovery Unit became an official part of the Patrol Division.

Officer Faires was joined by Officers Ted Yerabek and Ed Francis and they formed a squad of three men who volunteered for this hazardous duty with no extra reward except compensatory time off. Faires and Yerabek are qualified Red Cross life saving and water safety instructors and teach this skill in the Seattle Police Academy. Francis was formerly a U.S. Navy diver and during World War II served in the South Pacific with an underwater demolition outfit, helping to blow up a Grade-A Japanese sea wall to expedite an invasion. About one year ago Francis had to resign from the unit and was replaced from a long list of eager applicants by Officer Bert Bailey. All three officers work at regular police assignments and respond to calls for their services from work or from home.

Most of their skin diving equipment was purchased by the department and is stored in the Property Room. When a call for a diver comes in, a patrol car picks up the box containing the equipment and meets the two divers assigned at the waterfront scene.

The main duties of the divers are the recovery of the bodies of drowning victims and the location and recovery of stolen property or articles of evidence.

On different occasions and at all times of the year they have recovered bodies from depth of eighteen to ninety feet. Some recoveries have been made in the pitch black of night—a task that would try the nerves of any man. The divers have often been able to recover bodies when dragging and grappling operations have failed because of large articles of debris and pot holes on the bottom.

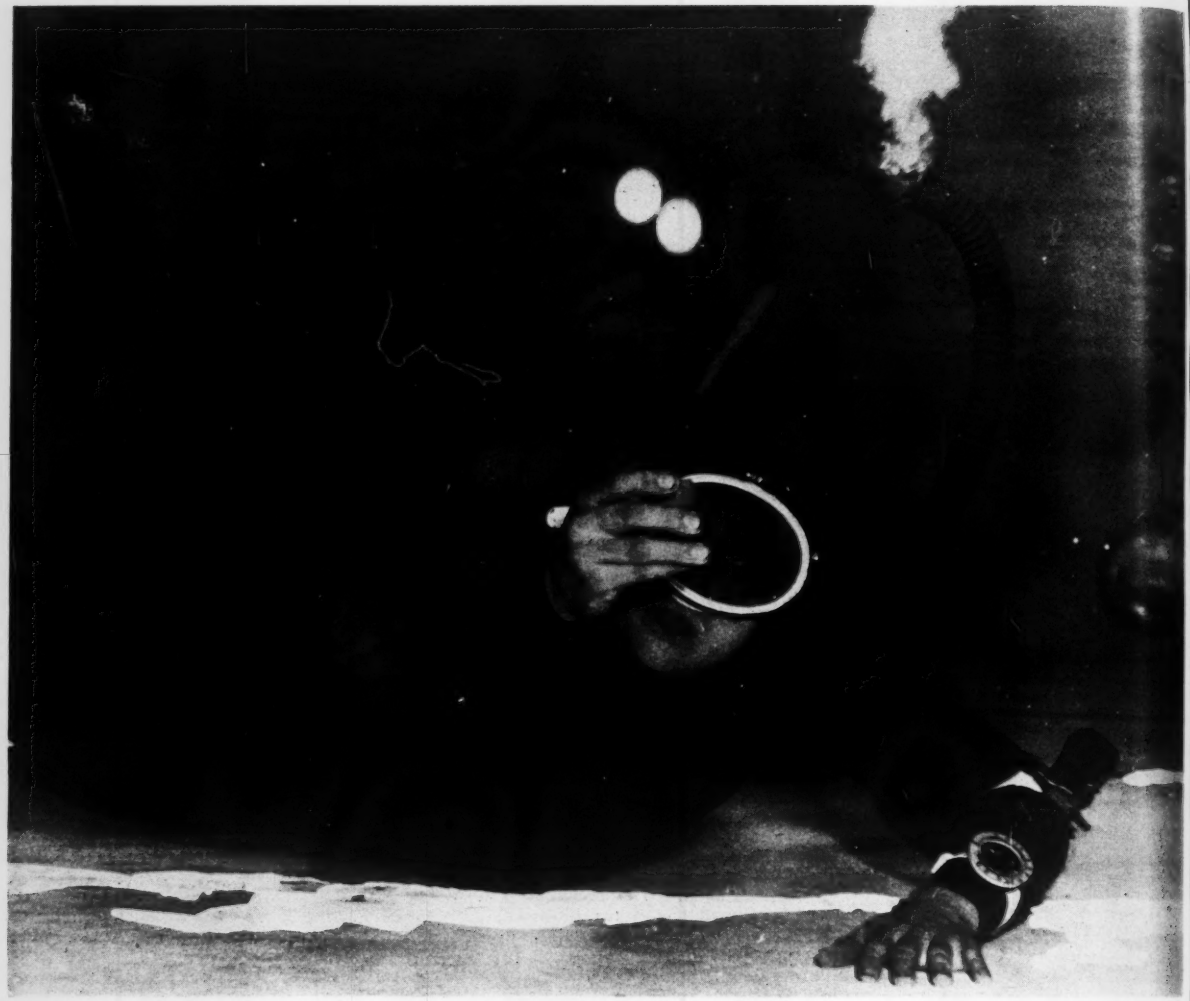
Everything from stolen typewriters to automobiles, including safes, check protectors, guns and other evidence, have been recovered from muddy bottoms. Finding and recovering items of evidence by the frogmen has provided the corpus delecti necessary to "pin the rap" on some of our most careful criminals. No longer can the criminal dump a safe, gun, or other incriminating piece of evidence into the waters of Lake Washington or Puget Sound and feel that his secret is buried forever.

The Seattle Police skin divers have performed a valuable service for the past three years at the Gold Cup or Seafair Unlimited Hydroplane Races during the week of the time trials and on the day of the race. In 1955, they recovered and raised the "Rebel-Suh," now renamed the "Maverick" and still racing, and in 1956 they raised the "Scooter Too."

On one of his first diving assignments for the body of a drowning victim in Lake Union, Officer Faires reported in part, "The Harbor Patrol commenced dragging operations and lost a set of drags on a submerged log. I started diving about 9:00 P.M. and the body was recovered in twenty-seven feet of water and turned over to the King County Coroner. Also, the set of drags was recovered for the Harbor Patrol. The victim was the father of seven children. . . ."

Ten days later and another drowning, Faires' report states, "The victim had fallen asleep on the gunwale of a fishing boat and had rolled off

Address: Assistant Chief J. D. Porter, Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Washington.



Using an idea originated by the Seattle Underwater Search and Recovery Unit, the diver is releasing two ping-pong balls which are carried in a belt pouch. When they pop to the surface, the ping-pong balls are a signal of distress and the diver's assistant will go down to assist him.

sometime in the evening, striking another boat moored alongside. Bottom was silty and there were piling stubs. Body recovered in forty-five feet of water."

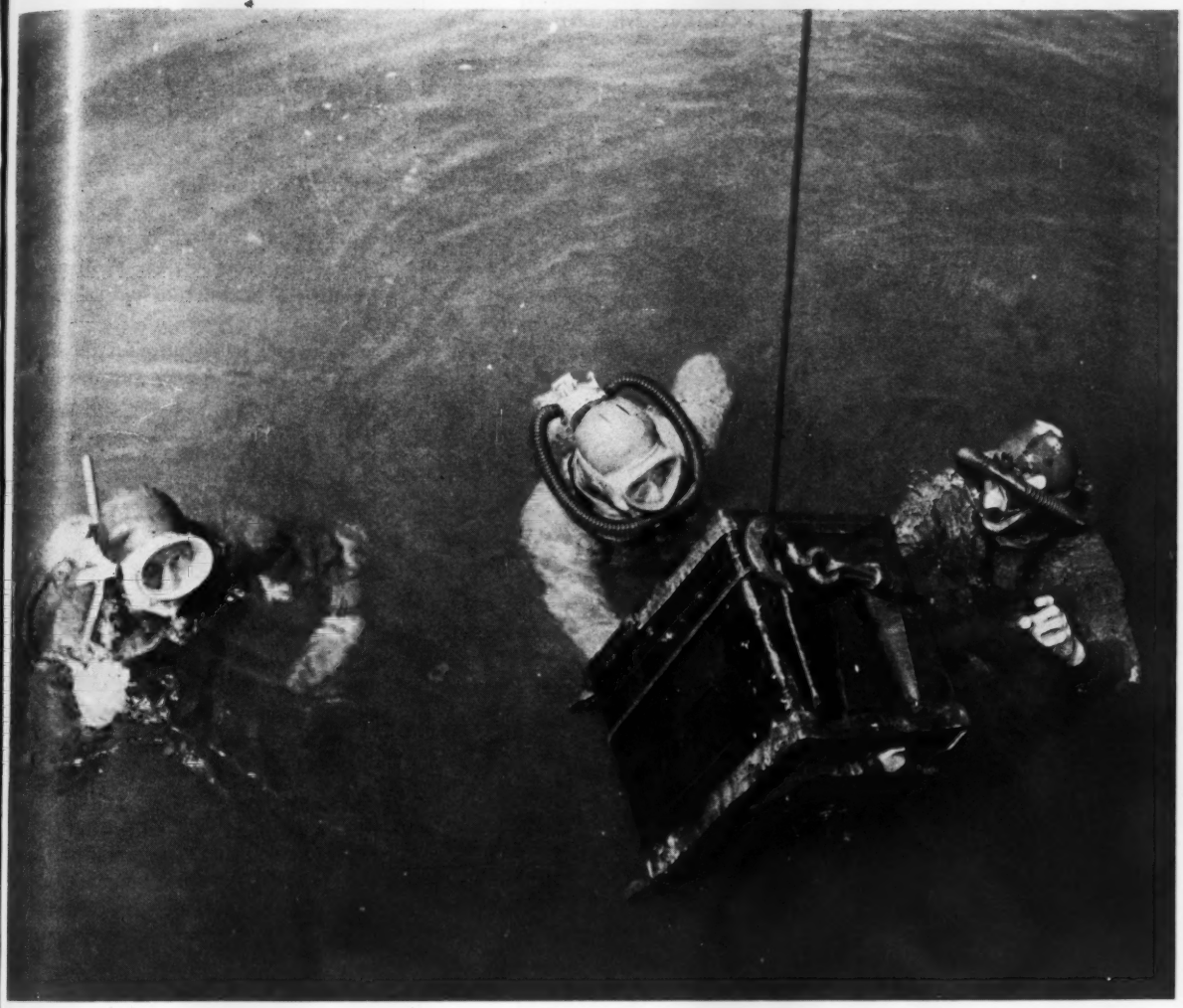
During the Seafair of 1955 the Aqua Follies at the Green Lake Aqua Theatre came to a grinding halt during one of the shows. One of the "Aqua Dears" was sure her feet had brushed against a dead body in the pool twice during the performance! The girls were not going to finish the show until the body was recovered. The police diver was summoned and examined all parts of the large pool with his powerful underwater light . . . popcorn boxes, canvas, and big clods of black mud —but no body. The show went on.

On another assignment for the frogmen, a skull had been found in the waters of Lake Washington—but no skeleton. After a long search, it was felt that the bones had disappeared deep into the bottom silt. The report says, "It is our belief that the skull may be that of a young man who was flipped from his boat early last year in just that area and was never found."

One morning this summer a speeding automobile went out of control and catapulted over the bulkhead which surrounds the large opening of the Floating Bridge draw span. Only a cloud of bubbles on the water's surface revealed where the twenty-three-year old driver had gone under. The divers moved to the scene quickly, suited up, and located the car at a depth of ninety feet, upside down. The victim was not in the car but a circling search with underwater lights soon revealed the white, still features of the victim. With the help of a tow truck, the Harbor Patrol and the Coast Guard the car was brought to the surface.

"5:00 P.M. May 24. A twenty-two-year old man drowned. Police skin divers located his body in eighteen feet of water on the slope of a drop-off at Seward Park."

"11:00 P.M. Mar. 12: Victim, age fifty-eight, was working on his salmon troller and fell into the water off 800 Ewing Street. Officer Francis was called and went to the scene. The water was shallow, nine feet, and



Up from deep water comes this cracked safe to serve as evidence in the conviction of the suspects.

no air tank was needed. Body recovered and turned over to the coroner. The bottom was very silty."

"5:30 P.M. March 26: Victim, age fifty-two, was working on Dock 3 of the Salmon Bay Terminal and fell off into the water. Officer Faires was called at home and went to the scene and dove into forty feet of water. Hat was found first and was some thirty feet from place where the body was recovered. The body was entangled in some heavy cable and required quite a bit of work before it could be brought to the surface."

"3:15 P.M. July 28: Francis and Faires were called to the scene of a possible drowning at Green Lake. The victim, a boy, age nine, was reported missing.

"When we arrived attempts were being made to find the victim by dragging and also with a human chain of bathers. We covered the area under water for approximately one hour and twenty minutes. The boy was finally located in a nearby hamburger shop at about 4:30 P.M."

Then some days later another boy was reported missing at a Lake Washington bathing beach. The lifeguard's attempts to locate the body were unsuccessful. The police divers located the body in twenty feet of water near the diving raft.

Another seven-year old boy drowned and was found by the underwater police. Their report said in part, "The victim was still wearing his baseball glove when found."

"At 12:05 P.M. July 21, received a report of a drowning at 8724 Sand Point Way. The victim, Mr. Eugene W. Hazel, Jr., age thirty-three, had jumped from his boat into Lake Washington after his dog and had gone down. After talking to several witnesses a general area was determined approximately 150 to 200 feet off shore and fifty yards wide. Faires was under the water at 12:20 P.M. and searched the general area for thirty-five minutes. Officer Francis came and brought the search line and started a systematic search from a near central point. The search line was anchored at the center point and we swam in an ever-increasing circle. Visibility was approximately three to four feet with use of lights. Without lights there was no visibility. The bottom was mud about eight inches deep.

Suited up and equipped with their aqua lungs, underwater compasses, knives and other gear, Seattle Police Divers Faires and Yerabek prepare for a search on the muddy bottom in one of Seattle's many bodies of water.

"Francis was at the end of the lateral line when he passed over the victim without seeing him and kicked him with his flipper. Going back to check he found the victim in approximately thirty-five to forty-five feet of water.

"The crash boat from Sand Point Naval Air Station was there and before our arrival had tried to back wash the victim up. Also, the harbor patrol arrived while we were diving and upon recovery of the body took the victim to Sand Point Naval Air Station where he was turned over to the King County Coroner."

In order to be ready for any emergency it might be called upon to handle, the Underwater Search and Recovery Unit explored the entire Seattle waterfront from under the water's surface, and recorded its findings for future use. In the winter some of the smaller lakes often freeze over with a thin layer of ice for a short period. Children and unthinking adults persist in trying to ice skate on this dangerous surface despite police warnings. In preparing for a rescue attempt under such conditions, the divers explored the under surface of this ice in January. Their report reads:

"We felt it was to the best interest of our unit that we try diving under all conditions that we may, at some future date, have to face. Therefore, we dove under the ice at Green Lake and found out a number of important facts.

"It is an absolute necessity that there be a line attached to the diver so he can locate the entry hole in the ice. There was no air space between the ice and the surface of the water. The underside of the ice was smooth and wavy. Since there was no water movement at the surface the movement seemed to be on the bottom and this caused the bottom to be very cloudy. Light was very poor even when very sunny. Water temperature was not too bad once you were in.

"The ice was approximately four to five inches thick, and from underneath it looked like a piece of frosted glass. It would have taken a long time, fifteen minutes or more, to pick a hole, from the under side to the surface, large enough to get out of."

And so the work of the Underwater Search and Recovery Unit continues—a drowning, a search for evidence, or any one of the varied services performed by this unique squad. As the Seattle Police Department pioneered this new type of law enforcement service, a considerable amount of local and nation-wide publicity has been carried through the newspapers, magazines, radio and television. *Popular Mechanics* magazine carried one of the first national articles on the "Frogmen," and the unit was later featured on Art Baker's television show, *You Asked for It.*

The Seattle Police Department can heartily recommend to other departments that have a considerable area of water within their city limits the employment of a "Frogman Detail." The expense of equipping one diver is in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars, but the return in service rendered is many times this amount.

The services performed by such a unit are dramatic and spectacular enough to interest extensive television coverage and the value resulting from this coverage is of real importance to a department's overall public relations program.

And so another service has been added to the many duties performed by law enforcement agencies in order to better serve the community. ★★★

Citizens Improve Law Enforcement in Texas

By John Ben Shepperd

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Shepperd is former Texas Attorney General, past-Secretary of State of Texas, former President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, former President of the National Association of Attorneys General and member of the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Upon retirement as Texas Attorney General in January, 1957, he accepted the Presidency of the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, and is described by fellow members of that organization as being the driving force behind its activities and program.*

The Texas Law Enforcement Foundation is a unique organization and it has attracted national attention. Conceived at the doorsteps of public apathy and indifference toward the problems of crime and delinquency and composed of civic-minded citizens throughout the state, it has set for its main purpose the awakening of an enlightened public opinion toward the problems that confront the forces of law and order. Mr. Shepperd presents to the readers of the JOURNAL *in the following article the blueprints covering the Foundation's program and it is entirely possible that as a result of the publication of these materials in a professional* JOURNAL, *citizens in other states may be led to explore the possibilities of this new approach to their social responsibilities.*

IN 1955 events started happening throughout Texas demonstrating that law enforcement was experiencing an unusual and marked impetus in this state. Since that time several new training schools have started. A monthly news publication came into existence to keep officials informed on current law enforcement news. Thirty counties which had previously lagged behind bought radio equipment for their sheriffs, completing a phase of the state communications network. A truck-trailer loaded with scientific crime-fighting equipment set out on a state-wide tour to stimulate public concern about crime.

Credit for these and a dozen similar major accomplishments belongs to the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation and the citizens behind it—citizens alert enough to spot what is perhaps the most important law enforcement problem today and energetic enough to develop a long-range twenty-year educational program to meet this problem.

What the Foundation conceives to be this single most important problem arises perhaps from the tendency of men to suppose that every inadequacy of law enforcement is attributable to the personal failure of their law enforcement agencies. The finger of accusation, when pointed, usually settles like the needle of a compass on the peace officer and prosecutor because in the popular mind they are the law. This unfortunate rationalization not only hampers the peace officer and prosecutor, but results in dismal public apathy toward the real deficiencies of law enforcement and the reforms that are needed.

Recognition of this prompted the Texas Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Law Enforcement to recommend a citizen organization to attack this problem. The committee felt that law enforcement is the direct responsibility of the public, that the citizen cannot vote it into existence, cannot delegate the whole responsibility for it to a small number of underpaid and under-equipped officers, cannot buy it with money alone, and certainly cannot buy it without money or at bargain prices. In other words, law enforcement officers should not be called upon to fight both criminals and public opinion at the same time.

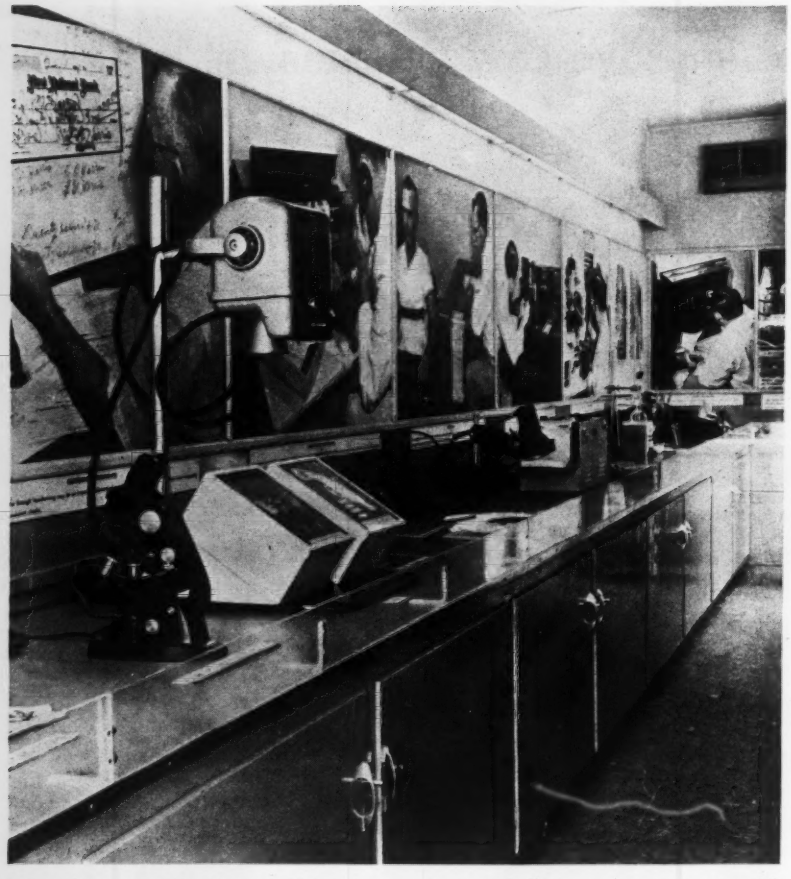
This feeling that the next big development in law enforcement must come from the people formed the philosophy by which the Foundation was to begin operation. The feeling can best be described in a simple story of bravery that happened recently.

In a little Texas community a fine, respected citizen suddenly went berserk. He had a gun and was threatening to kill the first person who came within range. The sheriff of that Texas county had been seriously wounded the year before by another ordinary citizen whose mind had snapped, and the man who had held the job of sheriff before him had been blinded by still another deranged person with a gun. Nobody was going to take any chances with this man—they would shoot him if they had to.

A Texas Ranger named Lewis Rigler arrived on the scene, and if any man ever had cold courage, Rigler did. He threw away both his guns, began talking to the man, stepped into his line of fire in spite of the man's warning that he was going to shoot, and walked right up to him and talked him into laying his gun down. It is one thing to face an intelligent criminal who is able to reason, and another thing to walk unarmed up to an excited maniac who wants to kill. When Lewis Rigler was commended for a job well done, his only reply was that he did exactly what he had been trained to do, nothing more.

The Texas Law Enforcement Foundation was chartered as a nonprofit educational corporation in July, 1955, for the purpose of gaining public support and cooperation for men like Lewis Rigler—to keep

Address: Mr. John B. Shepperd, P.O. Box 912, Austin, Texas.



General view of the Crimemobile interior showing ballistic microscope, portable x-ray, infra-red lamp for fingerprinting, polygraph, fingerprint kit, and poison analysis display. The microscope is trained on a marijuana sample.

such men in their jobs, give them a living wage, furnish them the tools of their profession, and to train many law enforcement officers to do their duty with such courage, such devotion, such personal dedication.

It is *not* the intention of the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation to criticize, to supervise or to prod the men who enforce the law. Lewis Rigler did not need a crime committee to look over his shoulder and tell him how to approach a dangerous man, or to goad him into action with the pitchfork of criticism. The purpose of the TLEF is to help, not hinder or harass.

Specific Foundation projects have been aimed at educating two groups —the public in general with the need for greater support of law enforcement agencies—and law enforcement personnel so they can more effectively perform their duties.

Of this latter type of project was the *Foundation News Bulletin*, one of the first projects undertaken. This monthly publication is a house organ to recognize outstanding work in the field and to keep enforcement officials up to date with latest reports on crime prevention, penology, and court decisions. The *Bulletin* is distributed without charge to 25,000 law enforcement officials and interested citizens every month.

It's unnecessary to look far to find things which would be of benefit to the law enforcement profession. The Foundation readily found projects to undertake. A college scholarship fund was started for deserving children of law enforcement personnel killed in the line of duty. Four such scholarships will be awarded this year.

Also among early Foundation activities were three important statewide surveys to gather facts on which to base an active program. The surveys were of salary schedules, existing radio equipment, and training school facilities. The survey of radio equipment with a view to improving the state's communications network was self-productive; over 30 counties were stimulated into installing equipment for their local officials.

Meantime, another feature of the TLEF program was travelling quietly about the state, but causing considerable impact on public opinion. This was the CRIMEMOBILE; a truck-trailer exhibit which moves from community to community by invitation of schools and civic organizations. Inside the modern air conditioned van is an attractive display of equipment used today by enforcement personnel—polygraph, drunkometer, ballistic microscopes, ultra-violet lights, x-ray, police radio, and similar apparatus.

In a typical day the CRIMEMOBILE travels to a Texas city, visits the schools in the morning, and then is set up in a downtown area during the afternoon. The next day it's a repeat performance at the next stop on the schedule.

The CRIMEMOBILE has a double purpose of encouraging children to enlist on the side of law enforcement and impressing adults with the importance of proper equipment and training for officers. Adults have read about most of the equipment, but many of them have never seen it. It has great appeal to the curiosity of the laymen, and on leaving the exhibit their thinking has been oriented to the amount of equipment and training which is necessary today if the science of preventing crime is to keep pace with the science of committing it. Thereafter, they have a more favorable attitude toward the expenses of operating their local law enforcement agencies.

Since the CRIMEMOBILE was

An interior shot of the Crimemobile. The exhibit orients public thinking to the need for scientific equipment and training in modern law enforcement.

launched over a year ago, more than one million Texans have seen it.

Each CRIMEMOBILE visitor receives a brochure setting out the Foundation program and outlining the functions of the various enforcement agencies over the state. Topping off this educational project, the brochure contains information on how youngsters can become members of one of the finest organizations in America—the JETS—made up of thousands of boys and girls who have earned their membership on the Junior Enforcement Team by visiting their local law enforcement agencies or courts, by taking part in law enforcement activities at school, by talking with their parents about obeying the law, and by taking a pledge to cooperate with law enforcement officers in every way they can. The value of this kind of citizen recruitment will be measured when a new generation of Texans has grown up with a deeper respect for the law and a better appreciation of law enforcement.

The CRIMEMOBILE, then, is illustrative of the more ultimate facet of the Foundation work—that of creating a favorable climate in public thinking for law enforcement—a climate which of itself will be productive.

Each year the Foundation makes awards to outstanding law enforcement officials—county and district attorneys, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and constables. These awards are highly publicized, and in addition to recognition of a job well done, they also call public attention to and increase public appreciation of meritorious law enforcement work. Similarly, this year plans are being made for a state-wide law enforcement appreciation week.

Other Foundation projects aim toward a more immediate return in better law enforcement. These concern the impetus the Foundation has given to the professionalization of law enforcement. Until recently, it was impossible to get specialized training in this state, or, for that matter, within several hundred miles of this state. The Foundation, however, has been active in paying the expenses of criminology experts to conferences with law enforcement groups, setting up new training schools and seminars, and in general making knowledge of modern technology and techniques available to enforcement officials.

Many Foundation activities are directed toward this end. We cosponsored the Attorney General's Conference on Law Enforcement, the traffic courts conference, and the first short course for newly-elected

An exterior shot of the Crimemobile at the 1956 State Fair of Texas, held annually in Dallas. The unit will be exhibited again this year at the State Fair.

prosecutors ever held in this state. We also co-sponsored the Southwestern Homicide Investigators Seminar in cooperation with the Departments of Public Safety and Universities of Texas and Oklahoma. This year's seminar was undoubtedly one of the finest ever held in the United States. We had authorities from throughout the country—psychiatrists and other doctors of national reputation, outstanding prosecutors, and scientists from all appropriate fields. Those from all over the United States who attended the conference (more applied than could be handled) left knowing almost literally how to read the criminal's mind and how to proceed step by step in any conceivable type of homicide investigation to solve the case and, equally as important, procure the conclusive evidence needed for a conviction. The value of such training cannot be weighed too heavily. Similarly, the Foundation is co-sponsoring and helping to finance the Police Training Institute; the first two-week course in criminology was held at Southern Methodist University in Dallas last fall. We are working toward extending this plan into regional training conferences to be held periodically at a half-dozen colleges throughout the state.

No less significant is the Foundation's work toward establishing four-year college courses in criminology for those who want to make crime-fighting a life's work. At present there is no such course in the Southwest. However, an authority has estimated that several Texas colleges are already offering more than 90 per cent of the subject material that could be geared to a curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree in this major. By superimposing on these the necessary technical police courses, it is hoped that such a program may be established before many months to come.

We have several other projects aimed at bringing to law enforcement officials the knowledge they should have. One of these is the continuing revision and distribution without charge of the *Peace Officer's Handbook*, a fine reference work appropriate for the automobile glove compartment or desk of the peace officer. We are also working toward the establishment of model criminology libraries of reference books for officers and citizens at central locations in each county of the state. In recent months, we established a library of police training films to be used throughout the state.

So you see, the Foundation's goals and activities are indeed broad. And this is only the beginning.

This simple but revolutionary idea is spreading and people from all over the state are contributing their time and work to develop a greater program. Ninety-seven civic-minded citizens throughout the state serve as Directors, and presidents of fifteen law enforcement organizations act as an Advisory Council. The former group is composed of successful businessmen—ranchers, lawyers, bankers, writers, doctors, scores of others—who take time off from their jobs to help on Foundation projects and build a broad base for the Foundation program. We know of dozens of things we would like to see effected immediately, but we also know some of them will take years to accomplish—a scholarship fund for specialized study and research is needed, and officers should be assisted with expenses of attending training conferences. A detailed survey of the administration of criminal justice is long overdue in Texas, but has been included as one of our goals during the next two years.

With all these things in sight, the Foundation schedule seems very crowded as far as the immediate future is concerned. Then what? This question leads you back to the general philosophy of the Foundation and the extent to which it is a national pioneer in its methods and purposes. As one of the Directors put it, "TLEF is unique because as far as we know there's nothing like it any-

Foundation Director Park Street, surrounded by citizens of Mineral Wells, Texas, interviews Boy Scout Bill Thorogood, the millionth visitor to the Crimemobile. The occasion took place in July, 1957.

where else; it affords a channel for efforts of those who want to do something about the increasing crime statistics of this country and an instrument for arousing such a desire in others. If you want to do some alarming things with numbers, take the present rate of crime increase and project it ten years into the future."

Another facet of the Foundation approach concerns the gap that often exists between enforcement officials and the public, and the Foundation role as liaison group between them. This was something sensed particularly by Erle Stanley Gardner, internationally famous author, attorney, and criminologist. Mr. Gardner, whose keen insight into law enforcement problems has been invaluable in the shaping of Foundation policies, has suggested that the problem is a fundamental one throughout the United States.

He feels that similar organizations might be equally as effective elsewhere and believes there is a lot of room for more cooperation between citizens from state to state on such work. The Foundation has made a standing offer to help citizens of other states get such a program organized.

Perhaps other states will join in a cooperative program in time. Perhaps they will find another means of meeting this important problem. At any rate, those associated with the Foundation feel they have found an effective means of performing a much-needed service for the country. This is the way Americans work to meet the needs of modern society without increasing taxation, extending governmental authority over their lives, or expecting agencies or bureaus to accomplish for them what ought to be accomplished with the heads, hearts and hands of the people.

We like to believe this is the beginning of a trend—a movement away from the startling rise in recent years of crime statistics and toward a day on which all citizens stand squarely behind their enforcement officials with a realization and a conviction that law enforcement is everybody's business. ★★★

Interesting and Unusual Cases

BARE FOOT BARES IDENTITY OF BURGLAR

As a rule bare foot prints are seldom encountered in burglary investigations. When they are, the possibility of finding sufficient ridge detail to make an identification is even more remote in view of the fact that foot print files are nonexistent.

In the above case the burglar, a juvenile, being fingerprint wise and having no gloves, removed his shoes and used his sox for gloves. As he leisurely prowled the premises, knowing he was fingerprint safe, he stepped onto the pad of the office chair. The pad was covered with black imitation leather.

The bare foot burglar left a dusty impression, which, for all practical purposes was as good as though he had inked his foot and stepped onto a clean white paper.

The suspect was apprehended and inked impressions were made of his foot. Identification was positive based upon patterns and ridge details.

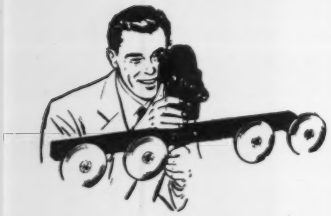
The above photographs clarify papillary details of the story.

Can you see additional and valuable characteristics which would be helpful for identification purposes?

By Lt. Walter R. Scott
San Diego Police Dept.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES COMING UP AT THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TRAFFIC INSTITUTE

Course	*Dates*	*Tuition*
Supervision of Police Personnel	Mar. 3-14	100.00
Traffic Engineering Seminar	Mar. 3-21	165.00
Training Methods and Programs	Mar. 17-28	100.00
Motor Vehicle and Traffic Safety for the Army	Mar. 24-Apr. 18	(Closed)
Personnel Management for Police	Apr. 7-25	135.00
Traffic Law Enforcement—Administration and Techniques	Apr. 21-May 9	135.00
Accident Investigation—Administration and Techniques	May 5-23	135.00
Traffic Control—Devices and Methods	May 5-23	135.00



Where Do We Stand With Our Law Enforcement Photography

By Harris B. Tuttle

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Harris B. Tuttle, lecturer, writer, and consultant on law enforcement photography for the Eastman Kodak Company, has been associated with the company since 1918. A native of Clarkson, New York, Mr. Tuttle attended Brockport Normal School; Mechanics Institute, now Rochester Institute of Technology; and the University of Rochester Extension School.*

Mr. Tuttle joined the Kodak staff on August 18, 1918, as a member of the electrical department at Kodak Park. From there, he was transferred to the Kodak Research Laboratories, and, in 1926, he joined the advertising department where he conducted all of the demonstrations of 16mm and 8mm films. Since January, 1938, Mr. Tuttle has been in the sales department as photographic correspondent, lecturer, and consultant in law enforcement photography.

He is a fellow and member of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, fellow and life member of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, fellow and member of the Biological Photographic Association of America, fellow and honorary life member of the Photographic Society of America including the Technical Section and the Motion Picture Division, and a member of the Society of Photographic Engineers. He is also a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Sheriffs Association, International Association for Identification, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, International Association of Arson Investigators.

EVERY once in a while, it's a good idea to take stock and see where we stand. This is just as necessary in the law enforcement field as in any other. First we should look back and see where we came from, then appraise the spot where we are, see what we have accomplished, before making plans to move forward.

There have been a great many improvements in photographic equipment, lenses, film, and papers in the past twenty-five years. Do our photographic results reflect these improvements that have come our way, or are we still making 1890 mug shots with antiquated equipment and materials?

Do our darkrooms still have the same flaking paint they received when the darkroom was built, or is it freshened up from time to time? Are we acquainted with all the latest techniques available to us to help us do the best photographic job possible?

In your case, you know the answers to some of these questions. I know it is not easy with money tight, particularly when the Identification Bureau needs some of it, but let's try anyway—one can't be shot for trying to improve his work and working conditions.

Address: Mr. Harris B. Tuttle, Consultant, Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester 4, New York.

In photography—"Cleanliness is Godliness." We should look over our darkrooms. If the room hasn't been cleaned for years—let's clean house. Even if it has to be done on a Saturday or Sunday or at night. Take everything, not nailed down, out of the darkroom, wash the dust off from the pipes and shelves—and if you can, apply a fresh coat of paint. Check all the safelights. If any have rusted so that pinholes appear (this may be the cause of fogged film) get new ones if the old ones can't be satisfactorily repaired. Now is a good time to see if new shelves or additional shelving can be added. Used kitchen cabinets and kitchen cupboards can sometimes be obtained at a small cost and moved into the darkroom.

When you are ready to move equipment and supplies back in, check every item carefully—determine whether or not you really need the old piece of dust-covered hose or the empty film and paper cartons, the old blotters, etc. If you don't—throw them out. Only take back into your fresh, clean darkroom the things you absolutely need. And, don't forget to wipe the dust off of each item with a damp cloth before doing so.

Now look over your equipment. Is it in good condition or does it require repairs? All manufacturers have repair departments for their equipment; some have repair agencies that handle repairs independently. In any event, make sure your equipment is working properly.

And there are your lenses. It's a funny thing about people—especially photographers. We clean our eye glasses at least once a day; our car windows every time we get gas—but let our camera lenses go for a year or more without cleaning. I knew a fellow once who cleaned his camera lens every day but had never cleaned his enlarger lens in the five years he had owned it. Dust and aerial oxidation are with us all the time and often better fingerprints are left on lenses than you ever find at the scene of a crime. Clean lenses are important to good photography.

Bacterial growths can form in developing tanks. Such bacteria grow in the gelatin which may be dissolved from film and deposited on the inside of tanks. Bacteria growths will cause chemical fog. Therefore, whenever solutions are dumped, the tanks should be cleaned, and scrubbed with scalding hot water to dissolve and remove all such deposits.

In the use of film and paper, we should try to standardize as much as possible, especially on the types of film used. The following table indicates the types of film or their equivalent needed for most types of police photography.

Police photographic darkrooms should be convenient to work in and for the best photographic results should be kept scrupulously clean at all times.

Type of Crime	*Type of Film* *Daylight*	*Tungsten Light*
Mug Shots		Royal Ortho Royal Pan
Homicides	Royal Pan	Royal Ortho
Arson	Royal Pan	Royal-X-Pan
Traffic Accidents	Royal Pan	Royal-X-Pan
Fingerprints	Panatomic-X Kodalith Ortho Type 2	Panatomic-X Kodalith Ortho Type 2
Evidence Records	Royal Pan Panatomic-X	Royal Pan Panatomic-X
Questioned Documents		Infrared Film Royal Ortho Royal Pan Panatomic-X Kodalith Ortho Type 2
Ballistics		Royal Pan Panatomic-X
Copy Work General	Contrast Process Pan	Contrast Process Pan Panatomic-X
Miscellaneous Line Drawings Photos Newspaper		Contrast Process Pan

From this table, you can see that Royal Pan can be used as an all-purpose film for perhaps 90 per cent or more of your average photography—mug shots, homicides and traffic accidents, indoors and out. If your negatives are developed to a normal contrast, it will only be necessary to carry two or three contrasts of contact printing paper—contrasts No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 and most of your negatives will probably print on No. 2. With one enlarging paper such as Medalist J-2 or Kodabromide F-3 it would be possible to make good enlargements from all negatives of average contrast. The medalist paper has a little more range in developing than the Kodabromide, so should be satisfactory for most enlargements. Recently, Kodak Polycontrast paper was introduced, so now one paper can be used for negatives of any contrast.

Don't overwork your developer and fixing bath. It's always wiser to throw out the solutions that have only a little power left than to ruin good negatives or prints in a worn-out developer. The cost of chemicals is small when you figure out the added cost which occurs when pictures or prints have to be remade. If you mix your own solution, do the mixing away from your sensitive film and paper area. Chemical dust in the air can cause a lot of weird marks on your finished pictures. Also the trays, tanks, and other objects which come in contact with solutions should be thoroughly cleaned.

How about your filing system? Have you worked out a good filing system for both negatives and prints? Do you have good storage facilities for your old inactive

Kodak's new Polycontrast paper will give a total of seven degrees of contrast. The illustrations above were all printed from the same negative which had normal contrast. The four pictures show the degree of contrast obtained with the No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 filters and are equivalent to the contrasts that would be obtained if four separate contrast grades of paper were used. There are a total of 7 filters in the Kit, 3 of which provide in-between contrasts.

In the pictures above picture A was printed with the No. 4 filter, B with No. 3, C with the No. 2 and D with the No. 1.

With negatives possessing normal contrast it is not absolutely essential to use a No. 2 filter. With such negatives white light (no filtration) can be successfully used.

negatives which must be retained, and have you considered microfilming your inactive negatives or prints to save storage space? There are available free leaflets on film storage and microfilming. If you are interested, write to me and I'll see that you get copies.

There are so many new developments in photographic products and in the technology of using these products, that every police photographer needs to constantly read all of the magazines which publish such information. There are also a great many books available from your local public library which contain a great deal of useful information and also many books which you can purchase for your own reference library. Books such as

Photographic Evidence, Preparation and Presentation, by Charles C. Scott;

Photography by Infrared, by Dr. Walter Clark;

Camera Take the Stand, by A. S. Herzog;

Photography in Crime Detection, by J. A. Radley and A. J. Isickson;

and many others dealing with specific applications of photography, are available for study.

Today we are on the threshold of a whole new era in the use of photography in the field of criminology. One of the reasons for this is the dramatic interest in the use of color photography in making mug shots and photographing evidence. There is so much interest in the use of color that in the next ten or even possibly five years, I believe that all mug shots will be made in color and a large percentage of all the homicides, suicides, traffic accidents, and evidence material will also be photographed in color.

The average person might well ask the question, "We have had color photography for a number of years, why are police departments just now changing over to color? Why didn't they do it a number of years ago?" The answer to this is that great advances have been made in the materials used in color photography and also simplification in the developing and making of color prints or transparencies from such materials. Naturally with such advances as these, the identification officers and other police officials who have long known the many advantages of color photography over black-and-white were ready and willing to substitute color for black-and-white wherever possible.

There are perhaps two or three minor reasons which may have contributed to some degree to the lethargy in accepting color photography. One is that the judiciary are notorious for leaning over backwards in protecting the rights of the defendant and the defense attorney. But today even the judiciary in many parts of the country are

C

D

saying when black-and-white pictures are introduced into court as evidence, "why didn't you make these pictures in color?"

We might stop for a moment and consider this question. All of us who have normal vision see the objects about us in color, therefore, the natural way to photograph such objects would be in color. I have often said that if color photography had been invented first and had been used since 1839 as black-and-white photography has, that it would be utterly impossible to have any court in the land accept a black-and-white picture as evidence today.

I think that the question that the judiciary might well ask is, "is this color photograph an accurate representation of what the witnesses remember seeing at the time the photographs were made?" If the color photograph is a reasonable representation and relevant to the case and if it gives the jury a better understanding of the elements involved, then it should be accepted by the court.

After all, the sole purpose of photographs in court before a jury is to give them a better visual impression of the conditions surrounding the scene of an accident, burglary, homicide, or other crime. If the color photograph does a more accurate job of giving a juror this visualization then it is a more factual piece of evidence than a black-and-white photograph could possibly be.

Last year a rape case was being tried in New York State and when the bloody undergarments of the girl who had been raped were introduced in court one of the jurors fainted. The crime had taken place about seven or eight months before and the blood had turned brown and was no longer bright red, but the juror seeing the blood stains was affected and fainted. The case was continued the next day with the stipulation that the actual undergarments would not again be shown to the jurors. The judge asked the prosecuting attorney, "Don't you have color photographs of these garments made at the time the crime was committed?" They had to answer, "no."

Here is a judge who is forthright and honest and trying to give the jurors the best visualization possible of the evidence materials at hand without inciting any of the jurors. In my mind, he should be commended for considering the use of a color photograph in this case rather than the actual garments.

In a murder case it might be desirable for the jury to see the actual body of the victim, but I am sure that if they did so it would be much more gruesome than any color photograph that might be made of the body and surrounding scene. I feel certain that if police photographers were to make both color and black-and-white pictures of murder scenes and other evidence material and either project the black-and-white slide right beside the color picture on the screen, or mount a color print beside a black-and-white print, that not only would the judge and defense attorney as well as the jury all agree that the color photograph would give a much more factual record of the information available than is possible by black-and-white photography.

I don't want the readers to believe that in a few years all police pictures are going to be made on color film because this is far from the truth. Questioned document

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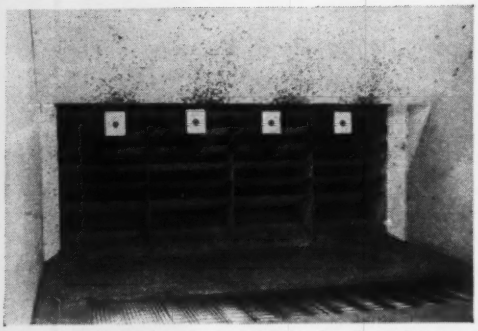

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pictures made by infrared and ultraviolet techniques, x-ray evidence, spectroscopic pictures, traffic accidents at night, and many other types of evidence pictures will be made on black-and-white film by present black-and-white techniques.

We must all keep in mind that photography as a whole consists of many tools for recording, discovering, and preserving evidence. The carpenter uses the proper tool, a hammer, for driving nails, and the proper tool, a saw, for cutting wood. You will never find the same carpenter trying to cut wood with a hammer or drive a nail with a saw. So it is in the use of photography. Infared film is a material that can be used in connection with burglar alarm devices, in making pictures unbeknown to the intruder in complete darkness, triggered by his own ignorance of its existence. Ultraviolet light with black-and-white film will reveal the presence of fluorescent powders and other fluorescent substances which may contain important evidence not visible to the naked eye. Likewise color film is a specific type of tool that has many advantages for the job that it is called upon to do.

In many parts of the South, 85 per cent of the arrests are Negroes. Mug shots made of them in black-and-white can vary considerably in density and contrast so that the light-skinned Negro can be made to look very dark on the black-and-white photograph, or a very dark-skinned Negro can be made to look very light. This has led to difficulty in some instances in making a positive identification of persons who have been seen committing a crime. When witnesses were shown photographs of suspects from the police files, they could not be certain that the picture they were viewing was of the same person whom they had seen commit the crime.

For the past several years many police departments, the Washington Metropolitan Police, Nassau County, Long Island, N.Y., Pittsburgh, just to name a few, have been making their mug shots on color film and by being able to show the exact coloring of the skin of the person in question it is much easier to make a positive identification in a larger percentage of cases. The departments using color photographs for this purpose are completely sold on the high value of color as a tool for this particular job.

Some police departments are making full length pictures of their prisoners in color, in addition to a mug shot, and many others, mug shots only. As near as I can determine and this is not an accurate figure by any means, but I would say that over 90 per cent of the police departments are making nothing but close-up mug shots. Less than 10 per cent are making mug and stand-ups or stand-ups alone.

This is another controversial subject. The proponents of the stand-up feel that they make more positive identifications from a stand-up than from a mug shot. But I believe that if a careful analysis is made of the type of crime, this will prove to be true only in cases where a suspect was seen running way from the scene of a crime or viewed at some distance, perhaps fifty feet or more, by the person making the identification. In such cases the physical structure of a person as to whether they were short-legged, knock-kneed, whether they had long legs, were stoop-shouldered, long-armed or short-armed, might help to make an identification of a person who had only seen them for a very limited period of time at some distance. I agree that in such cases a hunchback, stoop-shouldered, long-armed person would give the person making an identification more to work on than would the presence of a scar or mole.

On the other hand if we were to classify types of criminals, certainly the bank robber, the rapist, the purse snatcher, the check forger, the swindler, and possibly some other categories who are usually seen extremely close up, any facial markings such as scars or moles do become important in making an identification.

One department making stand-ups states that when they have need for close-ups they enlarge a close-up or small section of the over-all picture and make the close-up from the stand-up photograph. When an image this size, approximately ½″ x ¾″ or less, is enlarged up to 3 x 5 size prints, they may have considerable grain and certainly the definition would not show all of the details visible in a close-up made to the same image size on the film.

I am sure, however, that intelligent men in identification work throughout the country will be able to express

their views on this subject and that a general recommended practice will be reached.

Color photography is probably the most important tool that has been developed for police work since infrared and ultraviolet techniques. It is of such great importance that it should not be passed over lightly with the feeling that maybe "George" will do it. Each and everyone who is doing police photography and who is confronted with occasional problems should have a chance to express themselves.

I would like very much to have every police photographer who reads this article, write to me and let me know whether they prefer the use of a negative-positive type process such as 35-mm Ektacolor film which can be printed in black-and-white or color and which is fast and economical, or whether they would prefer to use a larger size film or a reversal type film such as Kodachrome or Ektachrome which ends up with a positive picture ready for projection. *I would also appreciate it if every person who has information on cases where color pictures have been accepted in court, would send me the citations and then in a future issue of POLICE we will publish a list of all the court citations concerning the use of color photography. This would certainly be helpful to all police photographers and prosecuting attorneys as well.* I would also like to have the opinions of all police photographers on the close-up mug shot vs. the stand-up or full-length figure for identification purposes.

It is only by having someone evaluate all of the ideas of you men in the field who are concerned with these matters that we will ever be able to reach a uniform course of action. I certainly hope you will take time to write me, not 100-page letters but as short a letter as possible expressing your views.

Motion pictures are also starting to play an important role in surveillance photography as well as in police training schools. The use of infrared and ultraviolet techniques have barely scratched the surface. Also photomicrography is being used more and more in recording evidence material.

The use of x-rays and the spectroscope are finding new applications everyday. Photography is the only means by which evidence not visible to the naked eye can be recorded and made permanently visible for courtroom use. Every day the use of pictures is helping to solve old problems, in making the work of the investigator easier and more certain. Many polygraph operators are experimenting with the use of pictures in interrogation. Jig-saw pictures of different face types are being tried as a means of making an identification.

Today, a complete investigation of a crime is impossible without pictures—and photography. This applies to all areas of the country—a town of 150 inhabitants or a city of three million. A crime is a crime no matter the size of the village or city in which it is committed. When there is a crime committed anywhere, somewhere along the line photography will be needed to record, preserve, and reveal evidence for the future prosecution of the case. ★★★

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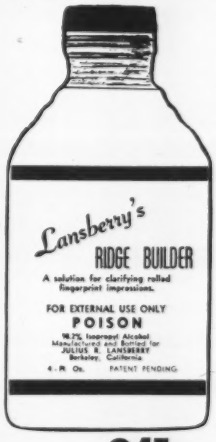

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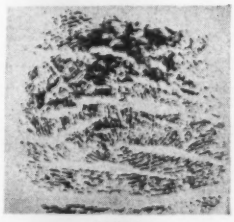

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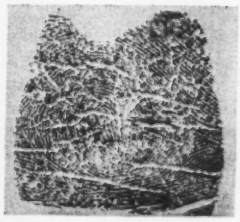

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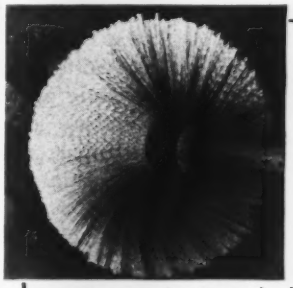

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Of Steel Bars and Acid Tests

By A. F. Lykke

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Lykke attended the State Teachers College at Mayville, North Dakota, and the University of Washington, where he received the B.A. degree, majoring in Sociology. He entered the Federal Prison Service in 1940 as a Junior Custodial Officer at the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, where he was subsequently promoted to Senior Officer, with responsibilities as Training Instructor for both custodial and non-custodial personnel. For nine years, Mr. Lykke acted as Employment Placement Officer for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. On this assignment he was stationed at McNeil Island where he was engaged in making contact with employers and unions in nine western states, arranging for the employment of men soon to be released from prison. In 1952 he was transferred to Headquarters in Washington, D.C., where he has since been employed as Industries Agent for Federal Prison Industries Incorporated.*

Mr. Lykke is the author of a number of articles in the training and placement field. He is also author of the book, PAROLEES AND PAYROLLS, *which appeared recently.*

TODAY over 250 men were received by State and Federal penal institutions to begin serving sentences for various offenses against the laws of the United States. Tonight these 250 individuals are sitting behind steel bars, reviewing the events of the day, and of the last few weeks, and, more than likely, trying to peer into the future, wondering what that future has in store for them. And tomorrow the gates will open to admit another 250, and the next day . . . and the next. . . . What will happen to these men during their period of imprisonment? How will this period of confinement affect their lives when they return to the free community?

And we . . . who are now sitting in our offices . . . or in our homes . . . ought also to concern ourselves as to the future facing these individuals, for well over 95 per cent of those convicted will eventually return to our communities. The beginning of the year 1956 found over 185,000 men serving time in State and Federal penal and correctional institutions, not including the many additional thousands in jails. Over 97,000 admitted in 1955, and about the same number discharged *to return to the communities.* And as our lives were affected by the attitudes and actions of these men *prior* to their conviction . . . so will our lives be equally affected by their actions and attitudes following their release. What happens to men in today's prisons should be of real concern to every American citizen and taxpayer!

It seems that much of the news about prisons deals with overcrowding, with riots, with prison disturbances of various kinds and types. We have often heard that prisons are breeding places for crime, in an atmosphere of idleness, frustration, discontent, and hopelessness. Penal administrators admit that enforced idleness is one of the biggest problems facing them. They reveal that only about 70 per cent to 80 per cent of an institution's population can be constructively employed on institutional projects . . . in the kitchens, the hospitals, the laundries, and the maintenance shops, and that unless useful work is found for the balance of the men, there will be storm signals ahead.

It is *against the public interest* to maintain prisoners in idleness while they deteriorate morally, mentally, and physically. It places an immediate extra and unnecessary burden on the taxpayer, not to mention the incalculable costs of future crimes committed by men who leave prison after months or years of deterioration in enforced idleness, with neither the ability nor the will to earn a respectable living. To successfully influence men . . . to make any progress in reshaping attitudes . . . prisons must be places filled with *purposeful* activity. Our top prison administrators realize this, of course, and are earnestly seeking solutions to the problem.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons, with an inmate population of over 20,000, has, with the cooperation of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for some years been conducting a rehabilitation and training program which has served as a beacon light for all American prisons. The following account should be of interest to all citizens, and of especial interest to readers of this magazine.

In the Federal Reformatory at El Reno, Oklahoma, is located a modern, well-equipped machine shop engaged in the vocational training of machinists. The shop is staffed by a superintendent and seven foremen, all journeymen machinists and sheetmetalmen, who are not only well qualified in their trades, but who also are holders of teacher's certificates, issued to them by the state of Oklahoma.

The young men incarcerated at El Reno, from whom the select list of trainees is drawn, range in age from eighteen to twenty-four. Those men with strong interests and aptitudes in the field of machine shop training have an opportunity for such instruction, as class vacancies develop.

The basic course, which all applicants must successfully complete before going to advanced work, is supervised by the vocational staff in a "classroom and shop" situation apart from the production shop. This

Address: A. F. Lykke, 3712 Columbia Pike, Arlington 4, Virginia.

A view of one section of the machine die and tool shop in the Federal Reformatory at El Reno.

course is designed to train the young men in the elements of shop theory, shop physics, sketching, drafting, and blueprint reading, as well as to build up "weak spots' 'in mathematics, etc. In addition, this initial course also provides some bench work, familiarizing the trainees with the use of hand tools, measuring instruments, and other basic tools.

A second and equally important objective at this stage is to screen out any of those who, through the experience and observation of the instructor, appear to be unsuitable for graduation to production work because of a lack of either ability or interest.

The trainees who successfully pass the basic course may then be assigned to the production shop on a probationary basis. At this point the foremen instructors in the shop take over the actual training, while the vocational school staff continues with the related trade training, coordinating the subject matter with the on-the-job training. At the outset each trainee is assigned to a specific machine, and must become proficient in its operation before moving on to another. The classroom work, the training films and other instructional aids used, follow the same plan, then, and the lessons are grouped in machine types, so that the individual may obtain maximum benefit from his training. Should an inmate trainee be paroled before finishing the complete course, he would thus be more likely to be skilled in the operation of at least one machine, equipped to enter the field as a machine operator. Those with sufficient time to complete the entire course would graduate with two years of intensified work experience and instruction. The incentives which influence these young men include a modest pay scale, Industrial Good Time (2 days a month subtracted from the sentence), state certification that they have completed the course, the knowledge that they are making good use of their time, and perhaps most important, the hope that they will be accepted by "the trade" upon release.

Admittedly, those who graduate from this course are still far from being journeymen machinists . . . but they have taken a long step toward becoming good craftsmen, and good citizens. Many employers and unions have already agreed upon these points, and have indicated their willingness to give these young men a year's credit toward journeyman status for each year's training

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successfully completed at the El Reno installation.

The production work on which these young men are trained comes from actual orders for machined items required by Federal agencies, both military and civilian. An attempt is made to select items which will provide training activity for all sections of the shop, and while many of the items produced are relatively simple of design, a small volume of precision work is accepted to provide the trainees with experience in working to close tolerances. The finished products must, of course, meet the same exaeting specifications that apply to governmental orders placed with commercial suppliers. This lends the final note of realism to the over-all program. The men realize that they are engaged in the production of useful and acceptable end-products. The net result is a picture of a purposeful and constructive training activity engaging the complete attention of some ninety young men who otherwise might be idle. The files of the institution contain many letters from former inmates testifying how helpful the training had been in enabling them to find jobs upon release.

The shop described in the foregoing paragraphs is the only machine shop operated by Federal Prison Industries, Inc., in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. But there are other types of shops where the training is equally high in calibre. These include activities such as the manufacture of clothing, shoes, gloves, metal and wood furniture, as well as printing, furniture re-finishing, typewriter repair, etc., for Federal agencies only. While many of these are not as highly specialized in training requirements as the machine shop field, the graduates have been equally well received by employers and unions.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., the agency which plans and supervises this worthwhile system of trade training in the Federal penal system, is a wholly-owned government corporation, created by act of Congress in 1934. It is headed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President, who serve without pay, and who represent industry, labor, agriculture, retailers and consumers, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General of the United States. These directors determine in what manner and to what extent industrial training operations should be carried on in the Federal institutions. The officers of the Corporation, headed by James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, as Commissioner, then take steps to carry out the program as planned and approved by the Directors.

This Corporation receives no appropriations from Congress. It was granted a revolving fund with which to operate at the outset, and since its inception has operated at a profit and made substantial returns to the U. S. Treasury. Under the applicable statutes the Board of Directors has two primary obligations; one is to provide employment for all physically fit inmates in the Federal penal institutions, diversify, so far as practicable, prison industries operations, and so operate the prison workshops as to reduce to a minimum competition with private industry or free labor. The other is to provide for the vocational training of qualified inmates.

Pursuant to this statutory mandate the Board of Directors has consistently followed the policy of not only diversifying the industries in the various institutions, but of diversifying the *products* of those industries, as well. In this way only a very small percentage of the Federal Government's requirements in any particular type of article is absorbed by the Corporation's activities. This can readily be seen by the fact that during the fiscal year 1956 there were fifty industries and shops operating in twenty-two institutions of the Federal prison system, producing over 300 different types of commodities. Employment was provided for 3,780 inmates, comprising over 18 per cent of the total Federal penal population. As indicated earlier, inmate workers are paid modest wages, 75 per cent of which they must send home to dependents (if any) or save for their release.

Out of its earnings the Corporation finances a vocational training program for all interested inmates of the Federal institutions. The Corporation also finances an incentive system consisting of monetary awards for inmates not employed on industrial payrolls, but who have performed outstandingly on institutional maintenance assignments. This part of the program was authorized by Congress in 1947 and makes it possible for a substantial number of inmates to build up a reserve fund for release which they would not ordinarily have been able to do. The Corporation also maintains an employment-placement staff to assist trained inmates in securing employment upon release.

James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons once said.

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". . . the acid test of the prison is its program and philosophy. A program without a philosophy and without definite objectives is empty of value. A sound philosophy of prison management will result in a fine balance between the demands of custody and the individual's need for correction and rehabilitation."

It is hoped that the foregoing description of one important phase of the treatment program in the Federal penal system will be strong evidence that these Federal institutions *are* governed by a "sound philosophy of prison management." It is encouraging to note that several state governments are shaping their penal philosophies along the same sound lines. Next to be questioned is the *community's* philosophy regarding the returning ex-prisoner. It would appear that the "acid test" of a prison's *program* is the *reception* or *cooperation* it is accorded by the community. For it cannot be overemphasized that the road to prison is not a one-way street for the vast majority of the men who enter the gates . . . the road will wind through the labyrinths of the prison world . . . and then lead back to the community, to us. It should be quite evident that rehabilitation and training must keynote a worthwhile penal program, and that we, as citizens and taxpayers, must encourage and support such attempts to salvage human lives. It is, therefore, plainly our duty, our responsibility, to acquaint ourselves with what is going on in our country's prisons, to commend and support the good programs, and to work with our legislators and our penal administrators to improve and strengthen the weaker programs. As Henry Ford once remarked, "Coming together is a beginning, keeping together is progress, *working together is success.*" If we fail to meet this challenge the cost in dollars . . . and more important . . . in human resources, will increase to staggering proportions. ★★★

CRIMINAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE TO BE ENFORCED

Officials of West Palm Beach, Florida, have announced they will continue to enforce an ordinance requiring all persons convicted of crime to register with the police despite a U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing such an ordinance in Los Angeles.

Police Chief R. W. Milburn said that he had talked with the City Attorney about the high court action and decided to insist on enforcement of the law. He stated, "If those persons who have been convicted of a crime fail to register in accordance with our local ordinance, they will be arrested. The only way the validity of the ordinance can be tested is to take it into court."

The Police Chief said he supported the ordinance for criminal registration early in his term and added that it has aided the police in preventing crime. To drop it would handicap the police in their work, the Chief said. He added that West Palm Beach, one of about 47 cities in the United States with a criminal registration ordinance, has had a very satisfactory experience with this registration procedure.

Sex Crime Laws Fail

By Robert H. Prall

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Prall has been a newspaper reporter for twenty-five years and presently is Assistant City Editor of the* NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN. *He is a member of the Board of Education in his home community of Ocean Township, New Jersey. Mr. Prall was the winner of the 1956 award from the Society of the Silurians (organization of men who have been writers in New York City for twenty-five years) for the most distinguished writing in 1956. In the following article, he makes a mature and constructive approach to a problem of major police concern.*

AGAINST a tidal wave of ugly sex crimes and murder, pitifully small effort has been made to straighten the twisted minds of the sex offender and protect a fearful public from his vicious attacks.

Society is woefully late in trying to solve the problem of the habitual sex offender and why he's driven to rape and kill. Only a dozen or so states have enacted laws governing the punishment and treatment of the sexual psychopath. And although there are encouraging signs that we've begun to wake up, the picture is a terrifying one.

A highly placed city jurist, who asked that his name not be used because of his own discouragement, made this shocking admission today to the *World-Telegram and Sun:*

"If we are honest in this field, we must confess that not one, as of now, understands the sex deviate. This person is an enigma to science itself. I don't think we ought to fool the public into thinking that there is any slick panacea which will quickly solve the problem.

MUST GUARD COMMUNITY

"In the light of our present knowledge, it is not fair to expect lawyers or judges to prescribe legislation or procedures which will immediately alleviate conditions. In the nature of things, we must guard the community and do what we think is best but I regret to say we must act with far less than adequate knowledge. We can look hopefully at the widening interest of psychiatry but we need a healthy skepticism toward any easy solution."

New York City crime figures bear out the jurist's discouragement. There were 315 murders here last year as against 306 in 1955. In the first four months of 1957 there were 106 murders as against 95 in the first third of 1956. As for the ugly picture of rape, there were 1,267 cases last year as against 1,165 in 1955, an increase of 8.8 per cent. Degeneracy cases number 1,268 in 1954 and 1,740 in 1956. Abductions for immoral purposes are climbing as are those arrested for impairing the morals of children.

"The public should understand, however," one police official pointed out, "that these figures show the reported total of rapes. There are untold numbers of rapes and attempted rape which never come to the attention of the Police Department because of the reluctance of girls and their families to be involved in the notoriety which goes with prosecution of the sex offender."

MANY REPEATERS

Police files are stuffed with the records of repeaters such as the sex offenders who recently committed five rape slayings in the metropolitan area. Invariably, before a sex criminal commits a crime of violence, he has furnished the community with ample evidence of his abnormal tendencies. Perhaps he has been brought into court for indecent exposure or for some other similar, nonviolent offense. But since such acts generally are classified as misdemeanors the courts have been unable to confine him for any considerable length of time.

Yet, eventually—and the police know it—the sex deviate will hurt somebody, often a child. Being unable to express himself sexually in a normal fashion, he inevitably will force his attentions on somebody. And then, one day his fear of being caught and his intense feeling of guilt may lead him to murder.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES

The sorry truth is that in many states where the so-called sexual psychopath laws were enacted to attack the sex offender problem, the legislation is virtually inoperative because of faulty provisions and inadequate clinical facilities. Suffice it to say, however, a start has been made and more and more attention is being focused on the problem.

The importance of the individual state laws is that they give legal recognition to the fact that even a stiff prison sentence is no protection against the habitual offender unless he is given treatment for the condition which caused him to commit the offense. These laws now authorize commitment of the sex offender for psychiatric treatment and specify he shall be detained until psychiatrists certify his release will not endanger the public.

One state which has enacted such legislation is New Jersey. And although the Garden State was the scene recently of two horrifying sex slayings, officials who endorse the new legislative approach believe they are on the right track.

Reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. Prall and the *New York World-Telegram and Sun.*

Address: Mr. Robert H. Prall, the *New York World-Telegram and Sun,* New York 15, New York.

MENTAL EXAMINATIONS

The Jersey law, enacted in 1949, is not limited to habitual sex offenders but requires that any person convicted of sex offenses of a wide variety be given a mental examination. If the examination indicates he is suffering from "any form of abnormal mental illness," commitment to an appropriate institution is mandatory. Moreover, he is not eligible for commutation of sentence or for parole.

Despite this legislative power, states with the sex psychopath laws have proceeded cautiously. In many cases, they have asked commitment only of offenders thought to be particularly dangerous. In most cases, the excuse is a familiar one—lack of facilities for treatment. Psychiatry is still a new science and there are not enough psychiatrists to go around—even when sex offenders are analyzed in groups.

Such laws, nevertheless, seem to be society's best answer to the problem of the sex offender. The old conventional laws have been tried and found lacking. In New York State, for example, there are seven types of sex felonies carrying sentences of from ten to twenty years and two types of sex misdemeanors punishable by a one-year maximum imprisonment, except in New York City where indeterminate sentences are permissible.

TAKE LESSER PLEA

The actual result is that most sex criminals quickly plead guilty to misdemeanors. Prosecutors, faced with the possibility that offenders may go free if tried on hard-to-prove felony charges, permit them to plead guilty to the lesser offense on the theory that at least they are removing the perverts from society.

Over one ten-year period recently, 3,295 defendants indicated for sex felonies appeared in city court but only 35 per cent were convicted of felonies. The rest either were acquitted or took pleas of guilty of misdemeanors.

The law, obviously, needs an excuse to detain such offenders and treat them with their best psychiatric know-how. Dr. Ralph Brancale, director of the New Jersey State Diagnostic Center at Menlo Park, proving grounds for that state's sex psychopath legislation, reports guardedly that "we feel in theory we have made a forward step in penological practice."

"But," he added, "we don't know today the success of our psychiatrists. We do know, however, that a good number of convicted sex offenders are responding."

Dr. Brancale explained that in New Jersey it is mandatory for the courts to refer to the diagnostic center all convicted sex offenders.

TRY TO JUDGE PROBLEM

"All must be processed here," he added, "and after psychological and psychiatric examination, we attempt to form a judgment of the problem. When we conclude that criminals show tendencies toward continued aggression or compulsive, repetitious type of behavior, it is obligatory for the courts to send them to one of the state hospitals for treatment."

With its limited number of psychiatrists and its present facilities, Dr. Brancale declared, it is New Jersey's hope to "relentlessly follow through and maintain supervision of these people who show twists in their makeup."

Such a follow-up program, perhaps, might have prevented at least one of the five sex slayings which shocked the New York area in recent weeks. But who can say?

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SIMMONS PASSES

Lee Simmons, former general manager of the Texas prison system and author of *Assignment Huntsville: Memoirs of a Texas Prison Official*, published on October 21 by the University of Texas Press, died in Austin on October 12 of a coronary occlusion. A native of Sherman, Texas, he was in Austin to discuss promotion plans for his book with the University of Texas Press. Mr. Simmons, 84 years old at the time of his death, was elected sheriff of Grayson County, Texas, in 1912 and was wounded in an assassination attempt before taking office. Named General Manager of the Texas Prison System in 1930, his work dealt both with the capture of notorious criminals and with the establishment of educational and recreational reforms within Texas prisons.

"I Like Being a Policeman Because . . ."

By Sgt. Ralph Jones (Essex)

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The* JOURNAL *is pleased to present below excerpts from the winning essay in the 1956* QUEEN'S POLICE GOLD MEDAL ESSAY COMPETITION *on the subject, "I Like Being a Policeman Because . . . ," which appeared in the October 4, 1957, issue of the* POLICE REVIEW *(London). It reads like the diary of an American patrolman on duty in Green River Junction, in the slums or on silk stocking row in Chicago, or in Glendale, Dallas, Baltimore, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Tokyo, or Liverpool. It measures the tremendous appeal of police service that crosses political boundary lines to reveal in part the fascination of this professional field for men and women in uniform everywhere. Our congratulations to Sgt. Jones for this interesting presentation.*

IT tickles my vanity. Even today, to see obstructive crowds dissolve before me like mist before the sun, brings a slightly heady feeling of self-importance: but once, in boots that squeaked their newness to the world, the sensation was terrific.

It's still odd to be the cynosure of every eye. I often wonder why they stare.

It's strange to wear the mantle of Pericles, to be regarded as the very fount of wisdom—and very humbling. I shall never build a Parthenon, but the little folk of the back streets with their constant calls for counsel, how are they to know? I may have a stammering tongue and an accent that's odd. But I wear the regalia that makes cowards of the bravest and brings the obdurate to heel. It's a sobering thought.

Oh, that tradition that invests a time-honoured uniform with all the virtues!

We are welfare workers in disguise, probation officers, court missionaries. We can cajole careless motorists into mending their ways without benefit of notebook. We can lend a hand to the old and weak, the young and helpless. We can liaise between authority and the forgotten sufferer in a back room, and we can summon the scowl that acts like a bludgeon on a brute. I like the wastes of solitude that alternate with the madhouse moments and the insistent telephone.

It's wonderful to be the world's confidant, and sometimes faintly embarrassing. The gracious lady with the graceless chauffeur, the tycoon with typist trouble, the home help at the end of her tether, all demand an utterly different technique.

It's teasing for a Constable to find how many conundrums are not covered by Standing Orders. What would the Chief Constable do? It's nerve-racking to be the repository of

Address: Sergeant Ralph Jones, Essex Police, Essex, England.

enough verbal dynamite to blow up the Women's Institute. It's hard to be judicially calm when the parson clashes with the poultry-dealer and the schoolmaster with the farmer. But how rewarding when peace breaks out again.

I *like* being a Policeman.

Who else could outpoint a pugilist without raising his hands? Once, full of learning and Powers of Arrest, I was called to the bar. There were screaming women, murderous threats and smashing of glasses as Billy the Pug went berserk. It was early in my novitiate, when it was simple to turn a somersault and put a neck-hold on the instructor.

But Billy was different. For one thing, he weighed eighteen stone, for another, he wouldn't stand still; and he looked allergic to Policemen.

But the duty Sergeant saw us. He put his shoulder to the swing door, chuckled at the devastation and chucked Billy under the chin. It worked like a charm. Wasn't it Sir Nigel Loring in Doyle's *White Company* who flicked the frenzied bear across the snout with his kerchief?

And so it turned out. The little Sergeant, wise in the ways of men and of Billy, fussed over his wounds and jollied him off the battlefield and into the cells. I stammered my thanks to him. The virtuoso grinned and laid a finger on his twisted nose: "See that? I got that for standing on my dignity, years ago. A present from Billy!"

From Gourley, G. D.: Public Relations and the Police.

But dignity has its uses. Where should we be without it? When I read yet again the cliché "Majesty of the law," I think less frequently of full-bottomed wigs and more often of impressive-looking Policemen dealing with bell-bottomed matelots in Dockland; or guiding traffic at the Mansion House or Milton Market. He is the symbol of the law to Jim Everyman. Dignity, yes. But please, no pomposity.

And what a human symbol he is! Stern to the scrumping schoolboy. Job-like to the jailbird, curt with crackpots, he is a different someone to everyone, whether he is unbuttoning his dignity in the village hall or putting Cubs through first-aid.

Surely the life makes a full man.

Yes, I like being a Policeman. Surely no one sees more of the secrets that are hidden from the world, not even the parson, or the doctor. The listening ear, the understanding look produce a torrent of talk that only an open notebook can check.

Who knows more of the human heart? The young Constable finds that the Church can drive a hard bargain sometimes; he discovers that the chilly medico he interviewed on Friday plays homicidal rugger on Saturday; he learns to distinguish between the glitter and the gold. He may lose his boyish laughter in the process, but not for long; he'll find it again when he strikes a rich vein of kindness in unexpected places.

But it's a dull job, they say. Do they, really? I don't find it so.

As for those few who walk the beat of idleness—they don't know what they're missing! The Policeman's world is filled with every kind of incident from the banal to the bizarre. There's someone new, something to do, something to learn round every corner of the quietest beat. We may be dull, perhaps, but the job—never!

Foreigners still wonder how we do it. They send scholars to see us, licentiates to learn about us, jurists to read the riddle. Yet the enigma re-

From Gourley, G. D.: Public Relations and the Police.

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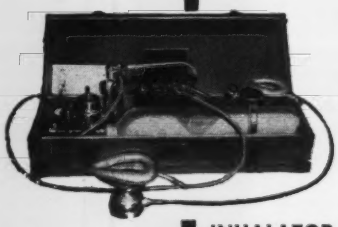

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How do we bring order out of chaos at Newmarket? Where are our rifles? Where are the rubber truncheons to discourage the diversionists from driving the wrong way down a one-way street? They ask these questions in every tongue and every accent from Kharkov to Cathay.

Since they don't emulate us, one must conclude that they haven't found the answer. Or have they decided that our ways are not for them? But I will tell them why we are what we are—and I'll apologise for such insufferable smugness.

We are a little bit of Britain. We are of the people, from whom our authority derives. We were sired by Statute, but we remain because the people want us. We are free men under God and the Crown, serving a nation of free men. We pay homage to no political creed. We have evolved from a thousand years of turmoil, by way of Habeas Corpus and the Petition of Right, a symptom of a growing respect for the rule of law. Our authority can be challenged by a Croesus with a chip on his shoulder or the grocer's boy on a bike. Today one brief century old, we have reached the broad upland where we defy the future.

Other countries please copy.

Is it surprising that we like being Policemen? Can't we forgive the young Constable if now and then he forgets his history and feels a little tipsy with self-esteem . . . ?

But the finest Policeman I ever knew was the son of a gamekeeper.

He left school at fourteen, joined the Force at twenty, and lived a dedicated life. How he worked! His cases became legendary while yet he served. In eighteen years, with only his native shrewdness and a ferocious sense of duty to guide him, he reached the highest rank. His accent was muddy, not milky, his solecisms were shocking, and he wore brown shoes with a navy suit.

That's another reason why I like the job. There's room at the top for the "natural" with zeal to match his flair.

Is it laughter you're after? Why this is the very home of it.

What laughs we have! There was the mangy moke that wandered through the spa, the gipsies snug on Lady Lucy's lawn, the curate who converted Shanghai Sue and filled us with shame.

So far from being dull, sometimes the job's a shade too hectic. Now and then I'm a couple of reports behind, which is bad in days that teem with typing. We touch life at every facet, we mix with every creed, breed and colour. In one day's duty I've met a Chinese priest, a deep-sea diver from New Zealand, and the schoolmaster who once relegated me to the awkward squad.

I like this infinite variety. In a totally undistinguished career I've seen service at a stylish spa, sipped tea on the Staff, signed pig registers in sties, and scuffled with stevedores in Dockland. I wouldn't have missed it for anything.

Senior officers shook their heads over me. Brisk moves abounded when the nimble-minded ones discovered what was wrong with their Division. One of them was as terse as Tacitus, but less obscure. He didn't write, "Grow in beauty," against my name, but "Early removal recommended." And yet looking back, I don't regret a single change of air. Already I've travelled north, south, and east, and enjoyed the journey. Some day I'll go west, too.

So many people let their hair down to a Policeman. No doubt it's his uniform that inspires confidence. But it's doubly fascinating when the famous show their hand.

There was the time I kept an actress's picture in my warrant card, signed as such ladies do, "Yours always, ——." To me, she was always twenty. How lovely she'd looked from the "gods"! How thrilling was that soaring voice that carried us higher yet to realms uncharted.

Then one night I went along to a stage party where a giant car lounged unlighted in the lane. It belonged to my charmer, the dulcet-toned star. Her maid called her, and the radiant voice carried from rooms away, declaiming about damnation Policemen to a fascinated audience of one. This was a new role—Katharina the Shrew. But perhaps she wasn't acting, and anyway, I was no Petrucio. She faced me under the cruel lights in the hall, and I couldn't believe what I saw so clearly.

She still thrills the first-nighters, but not me any more. That night I pitched her picture in the fire. "Time you grew up," I said.

Frankly, I don't like getting up at five. To me, it's the haggard moment of truth; but I like to see the leaping

sun laugh at me from my shaving mirror. And I love the glow of virtue that comes of being up and about before the world's awake.

I'm not paid to see loveliness in the sunrise on a wet street, nor to find magic in the dawn chorus. But there's no law against it, if it doesn't make me less efficient. It's a novel proposition that being a Policeman helps towards a love of beauty, but until I became one I had never seen the dawn nor yet a sunrise. I found to my astonishment that they really were wonderful, just as I'd read, and neither is ever twice the same.

There's a school of thought that says no nice man could ever do a job so sordid. Another believes it's all pure chivalry, but really pretty simple, like helping old ladies with fallen arches and looking noble but slightly wooden by the Bank.

The truth lies in between. We have our share of ghastly duties that no one else covets, like attending one of those smashes where death strikes like a steam-hammer. How many realize, too, that we're not always dealing with unknown names? How often we know those to whom we have somehow to break the news?

But there are compensations. I once had to see a lady for just this purpose. I skated miserably on a sea of words, knowing I couldn't do it. She watched me closely, then *she told me*. "Your face said it all," she's said since. And she still speaks more gently than "Yours always ——."

I've hidden in warehouses waiting for thieves, while a rat explored my ear or mice sniffed at my boots. I've been planted in hayricks on lonely farms, listening for the sudden outcry from the Leghorns that would make it well worth while. Sometimes it came, more often it didn't; sometimes when it did, it was my night off and a luckier man made the grab. I don't like these jobs very much; they're too static, too snoopy, too cold. But they've yielded a wealth of stories with which I love to bore my listeners. . . .

But probably our trickiest job is keeping the Queen's peace the year round. There are so many factions, so many conflicts, so little tolerance. In an imperfect world, there must be an arbiter handy who can't be bought with a pint of beer or its tee-total equivalent. We are that arbiter. When we read of courts choked with arrears of litigation, how many realize that a myriad of disputes are settled on the spot at the sign of the blue lamp?

But surely, hosts of these problems have nothing to do with us? Don't they call for civil action? Yes and yes, but only technically so. Anyone who has served in a poor, tough district knows that there would be no peace if we insisted on it. There, for dedicated Policemen, *everything is their business.*

And that's how I like it. I can even suffer those riders of hobby-horses who forget that we have an equal duty to others. There are the dog-devotees, the cranks about cats, the fanatical horse-lovers, and so forth. If they could only see that it's cruel to ride their hobby-horses to death: if they would only adjust their glasses to show a larger slice of life. . . .

I can even like a fire-eater in a Rolls, when he doesn't think it's intellectual death to talk to me.

And so the job goes on. Day by day we squeeze a little oil on to the wheels of life that they may run sweeter for us all. It's rewarding work, even though there are a few practices hallowed by time that we could do without.

Would I join the Force again?

Ye-es, I believe I would. You see, I like being a Policeman. ★★★

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PRISON DOCUMENT

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY'S RADIO STATION WFSU-FM is developing seven half-hour programs entitled, *Prison Document*. It is financed by a grant from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters which is interested in projects that use radio constructively. Director of the project is Roy Flynn of the University's broadcasting services. Vernon Fox, professor of criminology and corrections at the University's school of social welfare, is a consultant for the program.

Worth Remembering

Everyone *has a bad day now and* **then. Is this yours?**

POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

To establish and maintain a standard of ethics and professional qualifications

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

Academy for Scientific Interrogation Holds 1957 Sessions

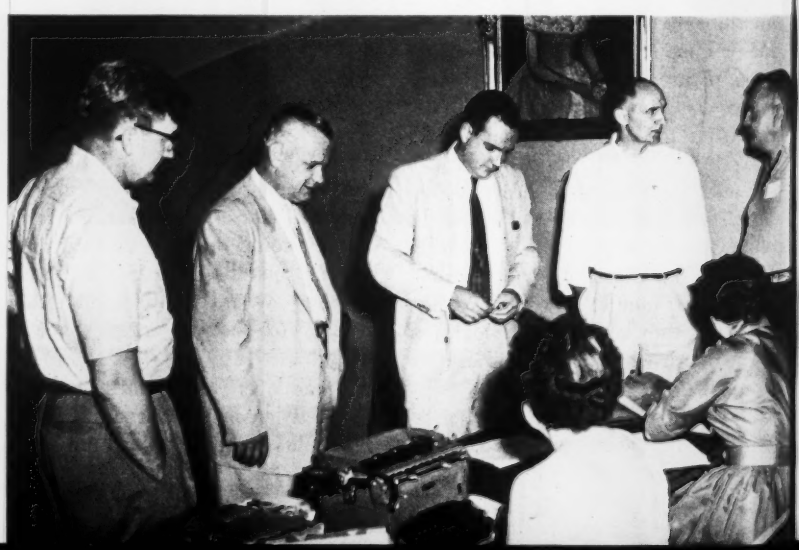
THE 9th Annual Seminar-Convention, held by the Academy for Scientific Interrogation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, from August 21 through 23, 1957, was acclaimed by participating members as outstandingly successful. A.S.I. President-Elect, Carl Miller, Assistant Director of the Arkansas State Police, acted as Co-Chairman of the Convention with C. B. Hanscom, of the University of Minnesota (see page 44). Inspector Miller amply provided for every comfort of some 100 A.S.I. members and guests in attendance. Academy President, Dr. V. A. Leonard, artfully introduced each speaker and deftly wielded the gavel throughout the proceedings. At the final business session, "yours-truly," Editor of the P & I Section, was named President-Elect, and Inspector Miller was installed as President.

One of the high-lights of the convention was the unveiling of the new book just off the presses of Charles C Thomas, Publisher, *The Academy Lectures on Lie Detection*. This book contains the papers presented at the 1956 A.S.I. Seminar held at the State College of Washington in Pullman, plus valuable related materials. The papers presented this year at Hot Springs are already on the press to be published as Volume II in the *Academy Lectures on Lie Detection* and as a Leonarde Keeler Memorial issue. This promises to be an unusually fine collection of items of lasting importance to all persons in the Polygraph and Interrogation field.

Some of the more outstanding papers presented at this meeting are listed here:

"Expert Testimony From the Polygraph Examiner," by Fred W. Nicol, Deputy Solicitor, Sixth Judicial Circuit of Alabama; "Subjectivity Versus Objectivity in Chart Interpretation," by Warren D. Holmes, Polygraph Examiner, Miami Police Department; "Benefits of A.S.I. Membership," by Robert L. Collier, M/Sgt. USMC (see page 50); "Progress Report—Emotional Stress Meter," by Professor Homer J. Dana, Director of Engineering Experiment Station, State College of Washington; "Interrogation With Instrumen-

Below—Left to right: Albert L. Breitzmann (Illinois), John C. Rapp (New York), Warren D. Holmes (Florida), Victor S. Beck (Michigan), and A. M. Josephson (Wisconsin), during registration.



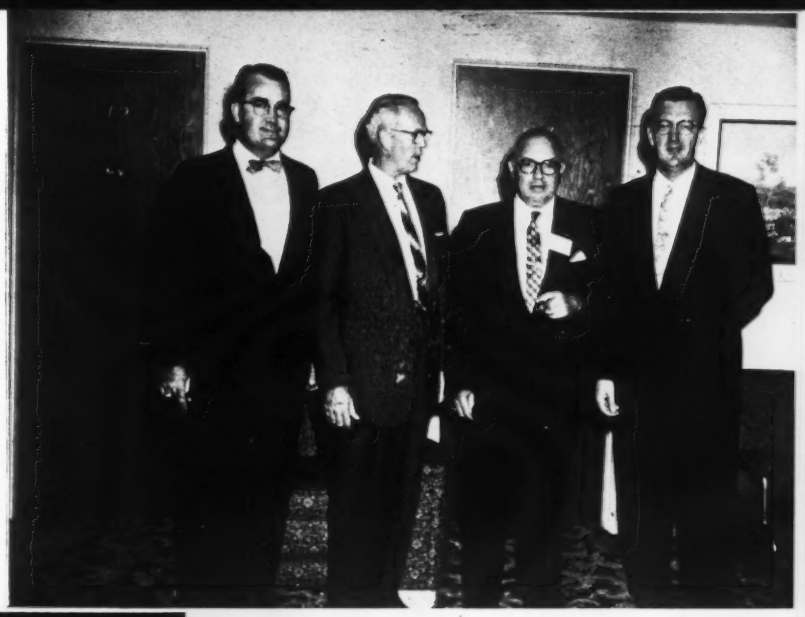
All photographs were taken by Leo Hatcher (Houston), official A.S.I. photographer.

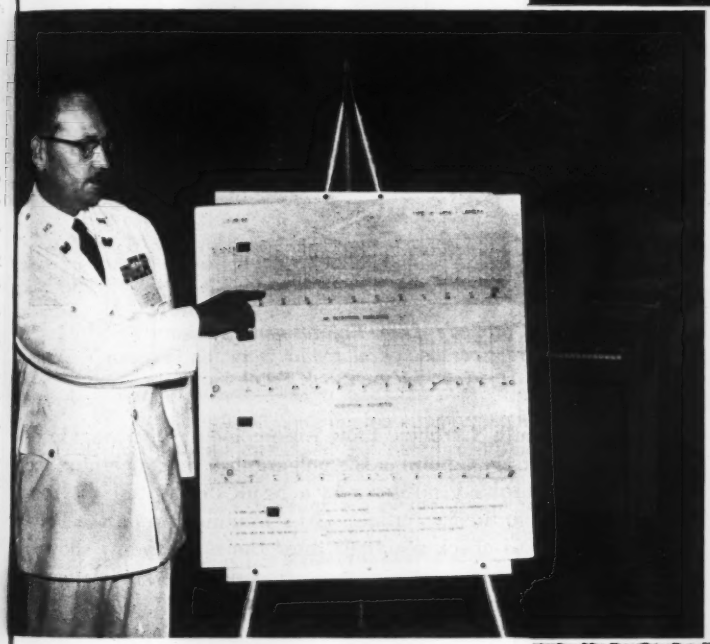
tation," by Dr. Bernard R. Higley, Psychologist with the Alfred L. Willson Children's Center, Columbus, Ohio; "Pre-Test Interviewing Techniques in the U.S. Army," by CWO William L. Fox, Instructor, Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia; "Public Relations With Other Law Enforcement Agencies," by Lieutenant Frank Faulk, of the South Carolina Bureau of Investigation; "Constants and Variables in Polygraph Examinations," by M. W. "Doc" Myatt, Polygraph Examiner for the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation; and "Polygraph in State Police Work," by Lieutenant William E. Nevin, Polygraph Examiner for the Pennsylvania State Police.

The A.S.I. Convention city for the 10th Annual Seminar in 1958 will be Austin, Texas. Mr. Dee Wheeler, Polygraph Examiner with the Texas Department of Public Safety, is Chairman of the Committee on Program and Arrangements. All indications point to the most outstanding Seminar-Convention in the history of the Academy. Plan now to spend the 3rd week in August, 1958 in Austin.

R. D. STEEL

★★★

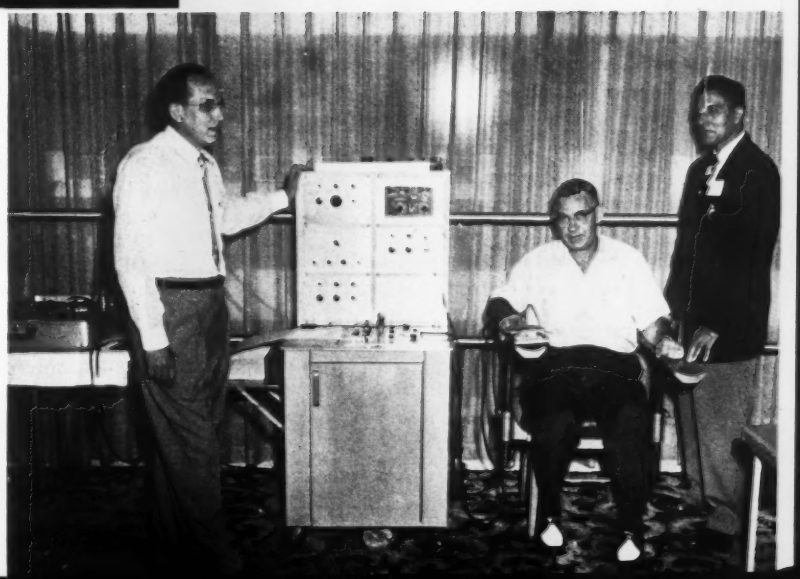


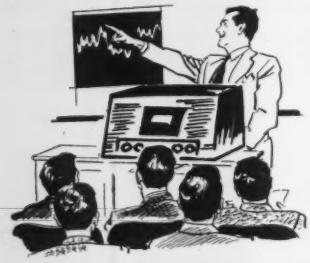


Above—Left to right: Leo E. Hatcher (Texas), Alex Gregory (Michigan), William Dienstein (California), and Albert Breitzman (Illinois).

Left—CWO William L. Fox, Provost Marshal, General School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, illustrates talk with polygrams, during presentation of his paper.

Below—Left to right: J. J. Heger, President of C. H. Stoelting Co., demonstrates new research model Deceptograph to Ralph J. Schaar (seated) and Robert D. Steel.





South Carolina Polygraph Solves Four Murders

By J. Frank Faulk, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Lieutenant Faulk began his career in the law enforcement field in 1940 when he became an officer in the Columbia, South Carolina, Police Department. In 1947, he became associated with the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. After attending the Keeler Polygraph Institute in 1949, the Law Enforcement Division established a Polygraph unit as a standard part of its investigative services and for the past seven years, Lieutenant Faulk has been the official Polygraph Examiner for the State of South Carolina. He has also served as Instructor in the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Training School. From his case files, Lieutenant Faulk presents to readers of the Journal a remarkable example of the convincing way in which scientific method serves the ends of justice, and once again, the Polygraph scores!*

ON April 28, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bennett were found shot to death in their small store in Aiken, South Carolina. Circumstantial evidence pointed to a suspect, who, on interrogation confessed to the murder. Supporting his confession was a ballistic examination on a pistol owned by the suspect. Although the test indicated a similarity to the evidence bullets, it was inconclusive. Since there was no polygraph available, the confession was taken at face value.

The subject was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by electrocution. On appeal to the State Supreme Court, however, the conviction was reversed and the subject was released.

On August 7, 1957—ten years later—the Polygraph at the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division Headquarters was ready to play an important role in solving that murder—and three others! On that hot August day, another Aiken store operator was found on the floor of her store. Her skull had been fractured from a blow on the head with a brick, wrapped in a handkerchief. Aiken police began a routine investigation and picked up Monroe Hickson for questioning. After being interrogated, he confessed.

Investigating officers in routine checks came up with two unsolved murders that had the same MO. On April 17, 1946, Dave Garrett was killed by a blow on the head, and on September 28, 1946, Mrs. Dave Weisburg was found dead from a blow on the head.

Aiken officers, on August 16, 1957 brought Hickson to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Headquarters in Columbia for polygraph tests concerning the two unsolved murders. As a result of the test, he confessed to the two crimes. His reexamination on the Polygraph to check reactions after the confessions, showed further guilt reactions, indicating possible knowledge of other crimes.

South Carolina's Law Enforcement Division Chief, J. P. Strom, receives analytical report from his Polygraph Examiner, Lieutenant J. Frank Faulk, Jr.

Interrogation reactions on the Polygraph clearly showed he had been involved in another murder. When confronted with this, he admitted to killing Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bennett ten years previously, April 28, 1946—a crime for which another man had confessed and had been convicted.

Hickson was taken back to Aiken and led officers to the store where the Bennetts were slain. He pointed out the spot where he said he had shot them, and described in detail the construction of the store, which had since been remodeled. Hickson then led officers to the spot where he had buried the murder weapon.

Through the use of the Polygraph, four murders were solved and its importance in scientific investigation was again proved. The value is underscored by the conclusion that had the Polygraph been available ten years before, the confession by an innocent man would have been discovered and the cause of justice rightly served. ★★★

Address: Lieutenant J. Frank Faulk, Jr., Polygraph Examiner, South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Columbia, South Carolina.

The Truth Wins Again

By M. W. "Doc" Myatt

EDITOR'S NOTE: *M. W. "Doc" Myatt, Polygraph Examiner, State of Oklahoma Bureau of Criminal Investigation, contributed a most interesting article,* POLYGRAPH CLEARS VICTIM OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY, *which appeared in the May-June, 1957, issue of* POLICE. *The unusual incident described here by "Doc" Myatt is almost a sequel to his previous contribution in that again it is a case of mistaken identity, with the polygraph playing a major role in* THE TRUTH WINS AGAIN. *Good results such as these in establishing the truth, are strong points in rebuttal to condemnatory allegations that the Polygraph examination invades one's privacy to an objectionable degree. From the Polygraph Examiner's point of view, one's Constitutional rights should permanently include the opportunity to establish the truth by such scientifically proven means. "Doc" Myatt also presented a paper at the A.S.I. Seminar in August, 1957, at Hot Springs, Ark., entitled* CONSTANTS AND VARIABLES OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION, *which will appear in the forthcoming second volume of the* ACADEMY LECTURES ON LIE DETECTION. *The first volume of* ACADEMY LECTURES ON LIE DETECTION, *containing the papers presented at the 1956 Seminar-Convention of the* Academy for Scientific Interrogation *held in Pullman, Washington,* has already been *published and copies may be obtained by addressing CHARLES C THOMAS, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.*

MUST an innocent person walk, forever, beneath a cloud of suspicion, having his liberty jeopardized because of opinions expressed by disgruntled or malicious persons?

Sherman Johnson, a 67 year old negro, living in Portland, Oregon, has found, to his great satisfaction, that such a situation need not exist, thanks to the use of the polygraph.

On April 4, 1955, County Attorney Robert Murphy and Undersheriff Joe Bradley of Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma, returned from Portland, Oregon, where a Sherman Johnson had been held on warrants charging him with a double murder. Johnson was placed in the Payne County jail to await trial.

However, as Payne County's prosecutor prepared his case he found so many conflicting elements that he became doubtful of Johnson's guilt. The information stated that on January 2, 1928, a New Year's party was in full swing at a colored dance hall in Cushing, Payne County, Oklahoma, when festivities were suddenly interrupted by several shotgun blasts.

Once the confusion abated it was found that Essie Mae Pless, colored female, age fifteen, was dead and several others wounded. Alfred Robinson, colored male, later died of the wounds he received in the attack. Investigation by Payne County officers led to the conclusion that Charlie Goss, colored male, operator of the dance hall and other illicit activities, was the logical suspect.

Goss was not located and search for him became a quiet routine of following leads until February of 1955, when Mrs. Ione Harper, a sister of Essie Mae Pless, reported having seen Charlie Goss in Portland, Oregon. The man she identified was arrested and gave the name of Sherman Johnson, colored male, age 67. Johnson readily admitted having been in Cushing, Oklahoma, on the night of the tragedy, also that he knew the victims. He denied being Charlie Goss and stated that he had never killed anyone. Johnson agreed to return to Oklahoma, believing that he could prove his innocence in spite of the identification made by Mrs. Harper.

On April 9, 1955, County Attorney Murphy called the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, requesting appointment for a polygraph test on Sherman Johnson. Mr. Murphy advised that several persons, mostly relatives of Essie Mae Pless, deceased, had identified Johnson as being Charlie Goss, but other witnesses were uncertain. However, Johnson and Goss were of similar stature and age.

Mrs. Harper's statements further revealed that both men wore their hair clipped short, each had a finger missing, were ardent lodge workers and were very emotional, shedding tears readily when aroused. Both were gamblers, Johnson having run houses of ill-repute and Goss ran a tavern where liquor was sold and gambling had been permitted. Marital difficulties were common to both men, each having been married and divorced several times. The generally accepted theory was that girl friend trouble had instigated the shooting affair.

By April 9, 1955, Mr. Murphy and investigators were somewhat confused. Many of the witnesses insisted that Johnson was actually Goss, others just as certain Johnson was not Goss and the rest of them could not decide. Many of the circumstances indicated that Johnson could be Goss and yet there was much uncertainty that must be eliminated.

Mr. Murphy discussed the matter with James Springer, attorney for Johnson. They decided to ask Johnson if he would consent to a polygraph test. Johnson readily consented to this or any test they desired to give him. M. W. "Doc" Myatt, polygraph operator for the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, was contacted and arrangements made to examine Johnson on April 12 at Oklahoma City.

Address: Mr. M. W. "Doc" Myatt, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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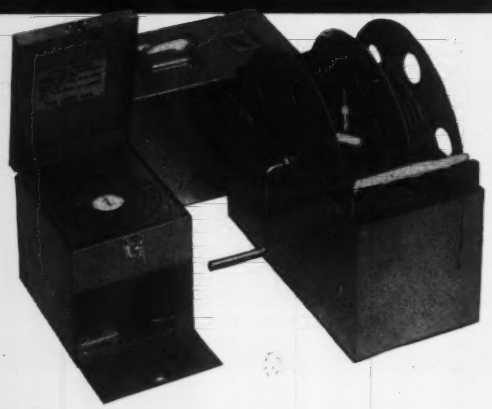

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Mr. Murphy advised that if the tests indicated Johnson was telling the truth he would dismiss the case.

Prior to the test Mr. Springer advised that Johnson was supposed to have a heart condition and desired to know if this would affect the test findings. Mr. Myatt advised him that if such a condition was noted when the test was in progress that the test would be discontinued. Mr. Springer consulted a physician and was assured that the test would have no ill effects.

Polygraph tests were administered as scheduled and failed to exhibit any positive reactions indicative of deception. Johnson, as most subjects will, exhibited nervous tension at the beginning of the tests but this tension subsided as the interrogation progressed. At about this same time LeRoy Scofield, Oklahoma City, an uncle of Charlie Goss, came forth with the statement that Johnson could not be Charlie Goss as Goss was ten years older than Johnson and did not resemble him except in size.

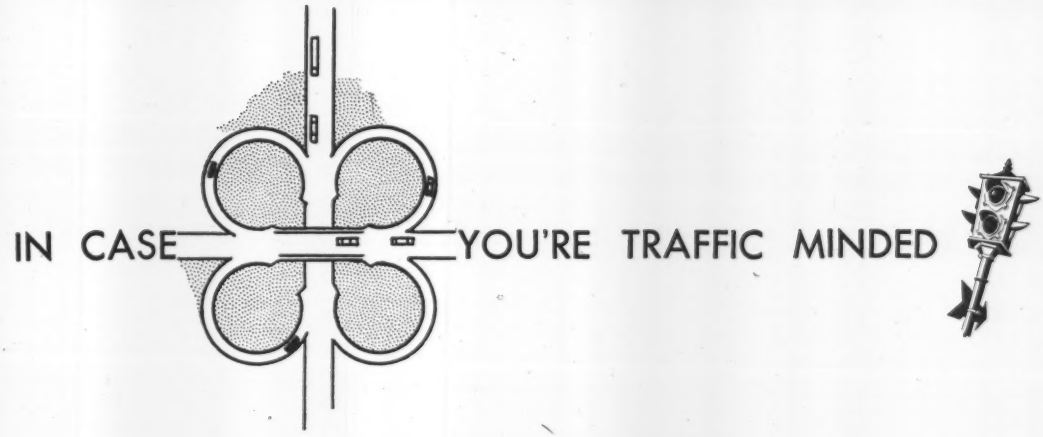
Sherman Johnson was permitted to return to his home in Portland, Oregon and the case against him dismissed. Polygraph Detection of Deception interrogation techniques can take credit for another assist to law enforcement by preventing a miscarriage of justice. ★★★

CHIEF HOLSTROM HEADS IACP

John D. Holstrom, Chief of Police of Berkeley, California, since 1944, and a member of his Department since 1931, is the new President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Chief Holstrom was elevated to the Presidency of the IACP on the final day of the 64th Annual Conference in Honolulu in October of last year, and became the second Chief from the Berkeley Department to hold that high office. The late Chief August Vollmer was President in 1922. Chief Daniel S. C. Liu, host to the 64th Conference, was elected Sixth Vice President.

Chief Holstrom was born November 1, 1909, in Minneapolis, Minn. He received the A.B. degree from the University of California in 1930 and joined the Berkeley Police Department in 1931. He rose steadily through the ranks to become Chief in 1944. He has been active in the IACP since 1944 and holds a life membership in the Association. He also has been active in the Peace Officers Association of California and served as its President in 1950-51.

Chief Holstrom has served on numerous public service committees in California, and has been a police consultant to such national agencies as the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the U. S. Department of State (in Germany), Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Public Administration Service, National Security Resources Board, and the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council. Chief Holstrom embarks on his new responsibilities with the best wishes of the JOURNAL and with its pledge of full support.



Sharpening the Attack*

By A. R. Lauer

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Lauer is Director of the Driving Research Laboratory at Iowa State College. Since 1930 various studies have been carried on as a phase of applied experimental psychology at this institution. During the latter part of the thirties the work was definitely associated with the Engineering Experiment Station at the College. Later, with the development of the Industrial Science Research Institute it was shifted back into the Division of Science and has gradually grown to its present size and scope of activities.*

Grants from insurance companies and other organizations in addition to contract research with the Armed Forces has necessitated the use of four experimental wings of 1,200 square feet each to house the numerous major and minor projects devoted to phases of research on driving and highway safety. The laboratory is being equipped with some of the finest experimental apparatus available. This includes such devices as the Stoelting Precision Chronoscope, a Radar Speed Meter, Tapley Decelerometer, Densichron, Tycos Self-Recording Sphygmomanometer, Sight-Screener, Cheiroscope and various other standard pieces of equipment besides numerous specially built devices such as the Drivometer, Scotometer, Comparometer, Coordinometer, Glareometer and Night Vision Meter. A complete set of equipment for measuring vision, reaction time, certain physiological and electrodermal responses, driver qualifications and fatigue are available and are being developed as rapidly as the need demands.

PRACTICALLY every organization in the United States is cooperating in the nationwide program to reduce the absolute number of traffic fatalities as well as to reduce the traffic fatality rate. The latter now stood at about 6.4 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles of travel. The year 1957 may even show it slightly higher when returns are all compiled. The going is getting harder although there is evidence available which shows a much better job can be done.

It must be admitted that there are varying degrees of effectiveness in any sort of strategic maneuvers. Success or failure may depend upon the modus operandi of the approach to the problem. Thirty years of analytical consideration of traffic safety prompts us to propose the following eight-point program for appreciably reducing the fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles of travel during the next few decades. Elsewhere in this bulletin will be found tables and curves which indicate that we may expect a gradual decrease under existing methods, i.e., through normal evolutionary developments. This is at least true in theory. Everyone would like to see the national traffic death rate reduced substantially below expectations. Here is our formula for accomplishing such an objective under eight headings:

1. A thorough revision of the drivers' licensing system to increase individual responsibility at the wheel by—
   a. Raising the standards for securing a driver's license.
   b. Instigation of a graded licensing system which would put a premium on home study and self-preparation of young and inexperienced drivers.
   c. Connecting licensing with the driver education program in the schools as is being done in Michigan.
   d. Introduce a semi-professional qualifying and examining program in which state officials act only as inspectors.
   e. Extension and intensification of a driver improvement program as a follow-up on drivers who do not conform.

* Prepared for the President's Committee for Traffic Safety by A. R. Lauer, Driving Research Laboratory, Industrial Science Research Institute, Iowa State College.

Address: Dr. A. R. Lauer, Driving Research Laboratory, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

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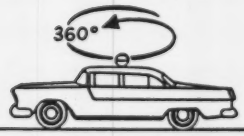

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2. Upgrading of driver education across the board—better scheduling, better methods, better trained teachers, revised teaching materials and more wholesome acceptance of the program by schools and colleges by—
   a. Mandatory requirements that state schools preparing teachers offer year-around quality courses at both undergraduate and graduate levels.
   b. Further research on the needs and effectiveness of driver education.
   c. Research on methods for improving driver education in such a way as to reduce traffic violations and accidents, to a greater extent than has been shown in the past.
3. More intelligent use of accumulated accident records and other data as tools for guiding enforcement policies and practices. This implies the setting up of a research unit in each state to serve as an intelligence center for educators, enforcement administrators and judicial groups having to do with traffic by—
   a. Securing adequately trained personnel to help work out policies and methods as well as to supervise analyses and prepare progress bulletins.
   b. Release of a continuing series of evaluation charts to diagnose weakness and set up remedial procedures.
4. Secure a reversal of the present trends (1956-57) in horsepower and automobile design by manufacturers through—
   a. Direct appeals to the various companies.
   b. By legislation if need be. There is more reason to limit horsepower than there is to limit beam candlepower of headlights. There is probably more on the debit side of increased horsepower than there is on the credit side.
5. Raising the training level and standards of preparation for law enforcement personnel. Possibly introduction of a merit system under Civil Service. The training standards for education and engineering personnel are much higher than those for enforcement positions. This could be done by—
   a. Setting up training courses in colleges for such personnel.
   b. By making the work attractive enough to draw career personnel of higher quality.
   c. By a general campaign to elevate public esteem for these groups. Pay standards and benefits now compare favorably with those for teachers. They are probably higher when all aspects are considered.
6. Introduction of incentive systems with enforcement personnel similar to that found among educational, scientific, sales, industrial and professional personnel by—

a. Personal and individual recognition through printed bulletins similar to house organs used in industry.
b. Increase competition in securing results through group and platoon rivalry.
c. Individual citations and a merit system of promotion.
d. Provide frequent continuing schools such as are used in the Armed Forces Reserve.

7. Incorporation of the best known principles concerning the human factor, as well as engineering design, in the construction of modern highways. They must be made interesting to travel, free from hazards of all kinds, yet convenient, informative and stimulating to the driver and passengers through—
   a. Limited-access design with facilities located conveniently at sides.
   b. Divided lanes—as far apart as convenient and feasible. Otherwise separated by hedge or crash-proof barriers.
   c. An interesting set of installations close (within 15° to the side) to the roadside to avoid remote landscape rubbernecking by motorists. This should include the expected man-made installations of business, residences, display and advertising signs, route markers, landscaping and planting along with the natural scenery indigenous to the locale. Novelty and change should be the keynote from the standpoint of driving safety. The passing motorist must have proper stimulation to keep him on the alert all the time.
   d. Proper design for sight distance and scientific banking to make curves safe.
   e. Large-lettered signs and advance warning signals.
   f. Properly marked lanes and wider shoulders for emergency stops.
   g. Provide walking lanes at the sides in rural areas.
8. Evaluation methods must be devised and used to set up estimated goals, keep the current results before those in position to do something about the problem and to chart needed improvements by—
   a. Continuing research on traffic, driving and driver behavior.
   b. A coordinating and planning center to keep all functional units abreast of the needs of the hour.

These proposals are not visionary. In most instances they are already in practice in part at some places in the United States. What is needed is wider and better application of known effective means of traffic control. Selfish interests must be laid aside in the interest of public welfare. Opinions must give way to scientific facts in traffic and highway safety. Drivers, educators, engineers, and enforcement agencies, as well as road builders and manufacturers, must adopt a long-range view of the problem. It is not what will be best for them in the immediate future, but what will serve the best interest of the public over a long period of time. ★★★

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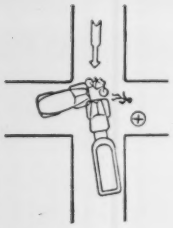

The Menace of the Automobile to the Life and Health of the U.S.A.

Today: A Challenge of the First Magnitude

By Dr. Paul Dudley White

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Heart specialist to the President of the United States and physician extraordinary, it is characteristic of great men that Dr. White can take time out of his busy days to pursue a broad social interest in affairs and problems not confined to his specialized field. Medical science is taking a dim view of the nation's traffic record and in the following article written for* POLICE, *Dr. White presents a convincing appeal for measures designed forthwith to reduce the toll of traffic deaths and injuries.*

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA *reveals the distinguished record and career of the author. He took the M.D. degree at Harvard where he has been on the teaching staff of the Medical School since 1914. His preparation has included extensive work at the postgraduate level in European medical centers where he was awarded high decorations for his contributions. He has been engaged for many years in research, practice and teaching in the field of heart disease. Dr. White was the recipient of the Lasker award for distinguished achievement in the field of cardiovascular diseases. He was Executive Director of the National Advisory Heart Council from 1948 to 1956 and a member of the American Medical Association which awarded him the distinguished service medal in 1952; he is Past-President of the American Heart Association; member of the Royal Society of Medicine (England); President of the International Society of Cardiology and a member of other professional and scientific societies in the United States and European countries.*

Dr. White is the author of HEART DISEASE, *the fourth edition of which appeared in 1951;* HEART DISEASE IN GENERAL PRACTICE *published in 1937;* CLUES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASE, *2nd Ed. published in 1956; and co-author with Dr. Ashton Graybiel of* ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY IN PRACTICE, *published in 1941, 1946, and 1952. The* JOURNAL *welcomes this distinguished contributor to its columns.*

Address: Dr. Paul D. White, 264 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

DESPITE the considerable publicity that has been accorded to highway accidents of late years throughout the U.S.A. the magnitude of the challenge to public and to private health has been greatly underestimated and not even appreciated in all its ramifications. It is to present the problem more completely, and yet concisely, that I feel impelled to write these few pages.

In the first place it is often not realized that accidents in this country have now risen to a very prominent third place as a cause of death behind heart disease and cancer but ahead of infectious diseases and that the automobile is responsible for a large percentage of such fatal accidents.

Secondly, for everyone killed, scores and indeed probably hundreds are injured, many of them seriously and crippled for life. Thus at the time that 1100 persons were killed throughout the country during the two consecutive weekends last Christmas and New Year at least 100,000 were injured. This is a staggering indictment against the automobile as it is constructed and used today.

Thirdly, it is not life and health alone that are at stake. The loss and injury of property, the gigantic cost of hospitalization, of surgical care, and of accident insurance, and prolonged absenteeism present an appalling and unnecessary waste of our country's resources.

Fourthly, the improvement in the roads, the evolution of the powerful automobiles of the day, and even the various safety devices that have been introduced are evidently not the answer, since there has been a steady annual increase of this threat while all this has been going on. In fact, it would almost seem now that the better the roads and the "better" the cars, the more are the accidents. To be sure, wider and straighter roads with a division of the traffic would help were there not a temptation for faster and faster speeds, which on a long straight road may tempt one even if he or she is no longer adolescent; then a wet road on a curve or a little drowsiness especially after a long drive and a heavy meal or a "drink" or two may result in a collision on or a crash off the road. At 85 or 90 miles an hour which any of our high powered cars can easily attain on a good road today, the effect of the sudden shock of an accident on the brain can produce multiple contusions (with or without hemorrhages) and brain stem injury with depression of respiratory, swallowing, and other reflexes which can last for weeks or months and in some cases give rise to permanent scarring with disability. At a speed twenty-five or thirty miles less, although bones may be broken and lives lost, there is less likelihood of those serious brain injuries which bring the injured to the hospital where, even if recovery eventually results, the victim may remain in coma for weeks. In the southwestern states in

particular, where the roads are often so excellent, stretching for hundreds of miles, the frequency of this type of accident at such high speed has resulted in the development of emergency treatment which is often truly life saving. For example, on the arrival of such a comatose patient in the hospital a tracheotomy is done, antibiotics given, and an oxygen tent installed along with meticulous nursing care to ward off the inhalation pneumonia which used to kill on the third or fourth day.

Fifthly, it is time that the automobile manufacturers begin to stress safety, economy, and comfort in their competitive slogans rather than horsepower and speed. I have just learned that at a recent meeting in Detroit this change in emphasis has happily been agreed to. It is completely unrealistic to make a car with 300 horsepower and a long, heavy, and fancy chassis to carry one person, as so often happens, back and forth between home and office every day to the detriment of his health and his pocketbook and with danger to life and congestion of traffic. A fortnight ago my wife and I spent a delightful week touring in Western Ireland in a little ten horsepower Morris Minor which was completely satisfactory but with which we would not like to challenge our large motor cars on our own highways, for we would of course, get the worse of any collision. Just an added word about safety devices—they certainly are all helpful but they are only a part of the answer; control of horsepower and speed is at least equally important. Incidentally our daughter who was seriously injured in New Mexico last year would probably have been killed if she had been strapped to her seat by a safety belt when the car in which she was riding ended upside down at the bottom of a canyon with the roof crushed in.

Sixthly, many suggestions have come to me and to others actively interested in the problem for the improvement of the safety of the road, such as the more vigorous enforcement of traffic speed laws, as has helped so much in Connecticut, or the requirement of special permission to use cars that can travel over 65 or 70 miles an hour. Many of these suggestions should be carefully considered, including of course, constant and more active public education and exclusion of those who are not fit to drive. Incidentally, the argument that one must have a fast car to escape accidents is specious. It is true that automobiles can travel too slowly resulting in blocking of the traffic; such cars and drivers should be restricted to little travelled roads. Actually however, serious accidents due to slow driving alone and not to the adolescent impatience of those who want to pass at an excessive speed, are actually few and far between.

Seventhly, it is of much importance to note that the greatest hazard to life and limb is in the young who are easily tempted to get as much speed out of any old jalopy as is possible. More than three times more persons in the decade between fifteen and twenty-five years of age are killed annually than are all those over thirty-five. Evidently we must try to protect these young people from themselves.

Eighthly, the problem does not concern the automobilist alone, but also the pedestrian and the cyclist. Sidewalks, crossings, and safe bicycle paths need to be established, with adequate warning to protect the pedestrian and the cyclist. Since walking and cycling should be encouraged in this country for the sake of health and economy we should strive to make these practical and healthful exercises safe for an increasing number of persons.

Finally, many of us physicians believe that one of the possible factors responsible for a deterioration of the health of our middle aged and older citizens today is the overuse of the automobile (and other push button devices) which is converting us into a physically soft nation. The automobile is certainly useful but it should be our slave and not our master. ★★★

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CLIFFORD R. SHAW
Noted Criminologist, Dies

Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, 61, one of the country's leading criminologists, died August 1. Head of sociological services at the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research at Chicago and administrator of the Chicago Area Project, Dr. Shaw was publicly honored just last January for his 30 years' work with the Institute.

For many years Dr. Shaw taught sociology and criminology at the University of Chicago and is especially known for his work on the Chicago Area projects and his writings in the delinquency and criminological field. Among his writing are *Delinquency Areas* (1929), *The Jack Roller* (1930), *The Natural History of a Delinquent Career* (1931), and *Brothers in Crime* (1938) which he coauthored with Henry D. McKay and James F. MacDonald.

Thought-Provoker

There is no such thing as good enough.

The Successful Trial of Forgery Cases

By Judge Charles W. Fricke

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Judge Fricke received the LL.B., and LL.M., degrees at New York University and the J.D., and LL.D., degrees at Loyola University. His career in public life has included the positions of Municipal Court Judge of Oneida County, Wisconsin in 1907; District Attorney of Oneida County in 1911 and City Attorney in Rhinelander County, Wisconsin, in 1913. He was Deputy District Attorney to the Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles County, California, from September 15, 1917, to August 2, 1927 and Judge of the Superior Court from that date to the present, all of this time in the Criminal Department. Judge Fricke is Past President of the Southern California Academy of Criminology; Instructor in the Los Angeles Police Department Training School; and former Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure at Loyola University for 12 years. He is author of the books,* CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL LAW; CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL EVIDENCE; CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION; PEACE OFFICERS' MANUAL; 1,000 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR PEACE OFFICERS; 5,000 CRIMINAL DEFINITIONS; LAW OF ARREST AND SEARCH WARRANT; *and* PLANNING AND TRYING CASES. *Judge Fricke is well known in law enforcement circles and* POLICE *welcomes to its columns the observations of this veteran and distinguished jurist.*

NOT over 20 per cent of the criminal cases in which a guilty defendant is acquitted are chargeable to the juries which tried the cases. The other 80 per cent are chargeable either to the failure of the prosecuting attorney to fully and properly present the cases or the failure of the investigating officers to do a good and thorough job of investigating the facts and securing the evidence. Barring the rare exception, every juror wants to render a true verdict but, before he will render a verdict of guilty he must be satisfied that the accused is guilty. If the case presented to a jury leaves an uncertainty in the mind of one juror there will be no verdict of guilty.

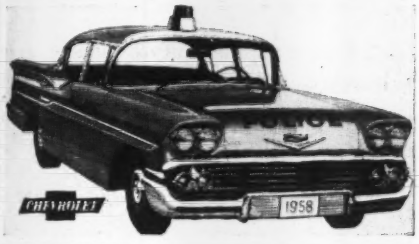
In considering the amount and quality of proof which will convince the jury of a defendant's guilt we must take into consideration that evidence which will satisfy the investigating officer, the prosecutor or even the grand jury or committing magistrate, may be wholly insufficient to satisfy jurors. Jurors do not know and cannot recognize, as do law enforcement officers, those indicia of guilt which are obvious to the trained and experienced mind. Not only that, but it is more than likely that, by hearsay, the press, motion pictures, radio and television to say nothing of fiction, jurors have ideas on law enforcement, the law and the procedure of peace officers which are erroneous. When, as frequently occurs in motion pictures and television, police officers are observed pushing prisoners around and, when interviewing them, shouting at them and calling them names, we can hardly blame the jury for giving credence to the story of a defendant as to how he was abused by the officers.

Address: Honorable Charles W. Fricke, Judge of the Superior Court, Department 43, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles 12, California.

When it comes to identification of handwriting, the common notion is that the test is one of similarity of appearance and it requires quite definite and convincing proof when the questioned document does not look like the ordinary writing of the person who actually wrote it. The work of the handwriting expert depends in large degree upon the quantity of handwriting exemplars of the accused and forgeries by the same person who forged the questioned document. Those exemplars which were written in the past have a distinct value but we often have to depend, at least in part, upon exemplars obtained after the crime has been committed. In securing exemplars of handwriting, they should be written under as nearly the same conditions as the questioned document was written, not only as to the materials used in the writing but also the position of the writer—sitting, standing and the support upon which the writing was done. There is no excuse for the officer securing exemplars written with a lead pencil or ball point pen when the questioned document was written with a fountain pen or where there is a substantial difference in the kind of paper used. Since the mental state of a person has an influence on his handwriting, it is also important that the person giving the exemplars be as calm and undisturbed as possible. In brief, every effort should be made to secure as natural a specimen of the handwriting as possible.

In securing exemplars from a suspect, additional precautions are necessary for we may expect here that the suspect will not give a fair sample of his writing. If he has a desire to dissimulate, he is more likely to succeed if he has time to think before writing and, on the other hand, he will come closer to his regular writing if the opportunity to think before writing is not given him. It may be worth while, where a suspect is unnecessarily slow in doing his writing, to make note of the fact as a possible bit of evidence against him. In having the suspect write the capital and lower case letters of the alphabet it will keep his mind on the task and away from dissimulation if he is required to write the letters from Z to A rather than in their regular order and to write the letters out of their usual order and in some order dictated by the investigator.

Since combinations of letters appearing in the questioned writing may be of importance, it is advisable that he write such combinations but, in doing so it is advisable to have him write words with such letter combinations which are not in the questioned document rather than to have him write words that are to be found in the document itself. Thus, if a forged document contained the name "Los Angeles," have him write a word such an "angles" for the end letters and "Lost"



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and "Angry." Or he may be asked to write on dictation something entirely foreign to the case since, in doing so, he is quite likely to write letter combinations and word endings such as appear in the forged instrument. It is well to have prepared ahead of time some material to be used for dictation which includes all of the common word endings, letter combinations and capital letters. It is also of value at times to have the suspect write any statement he desires to make or on any subject he desires as this will often disclose not only his handwriting characteristics but words he commonly uses and which of themselves may be characteristic, especially if there is a word or so which he habitually misspells.

Where securing the desired exemplars is wholly or partially impossible, search should be made for writing specimens elsewhere. Such writing may at times be found at the suspect's places of employment, applications for employment or civil service examinations, the Registrar of Voters, jails or prisons, signature to an application for probation and, in those counties which use the procedure followed in Los Angeles County, the written statement which is filed by the defendant as a part of his application for probation.

Since the prosecution's success depends largely upon the mass and convincing quality of the evidence presented on the trial, the investigator should keep a complete set of notes as to the evidence discovered by him, including items which may seem to him of minor importance, and pass all of this information on to the prosecutor who is going to try the case. If there is any possibility of a piece of evidence being of even minor value, it should be included because a piece of evidence which seems of little or no value during the course of the investigation may, at the trial, be the one thing which brings about a conviction. Any experienced trier of criminal cases can cite a number of instances in which a conviction resulted from one small piece of evidence, or a case lost because of the lack or loss of a piece of evidence which the investigator thought was of little value.

A word about evidence concerning the confession or admissions by a defendant. Oral evidence of such declarations is extremely weak. As a matter of law, in California the trial judge is required, in every case in which such oral statements have been introduced in evidence, to instruct the jury that such evidence is to be received by them "with caution." In addition to this, it is a logical defense argument that it is virtually impossible for anyone to repeat a conversation perfectly, word for word, from memory. Even where the officer has made notes of such a conversation, they are not verbatim and more often the notes are very sketchy. If at all possible such conversations should be recorded. The best pro-

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cedure is to have the statement taken down by a shorthand or stenotype reporter, at the same time taking a recording on a tape or similar sound recorder.

The sound recording will give not only the words but the best reproduction of the conversation, the inflections of the voices and the sound circumstances attending the taking of the statement, and may also rebut any claim of the prisoner that he was abused or shouted at while the statement was being taken. The shorthand or stenotype record is an additional precaution which will preserve a word or words which are unintelligible in the sound recording and, as it did in one case, saved the day when the sound recorder failed to work properly. The poor quality of sound recordings produced in court should be overcome and is really inexcusable in the face of the advances which have been made along that line. Common errors have been the inclusion of extraneous sounds which at times blot out what was being said and, also errors in volume such as the voice of the questioning officer being very loud and that of the prisoner very weak, due to improper placement of the microphone. Statements by question and answer, usually after a previous conversation in which the officer got the information, are stilted and unnatural besides which the questions in such statements are likely to be leading and suggestive. It is much more effective if the statement or confession is developed in the course of a natural conversation letting the prisoner give the facts and tell his story in his own way, permitting him to do most of the talking with only enough questioning to keep his story going and to bring out the required points. Often it will prove a source of valuable information to ask the prisoner why he did or did not do a certain thing; this prompts an explanation and explanations often include information that the prisoner would otherwise conceal. If the statement taken by a stenographer has been typed, every reasonable effort should be made to have the declarant sign it and, if he does not or will not, the officer should be prepared, if possible, to explain why it was not signed.

What has been said is by no means a complete outline of what should be done in the investigation of a forgery case but is suggestive of some of the points of major importance. In closing it is suggested that a memorandum record be kept of all the points which are raised by defense counsel and then so conduct future cases so as to meet such points or avoid their being raised at all. ★★★

GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

The mortality from accidents in the United States shows a characteristic geographic pattern year after year. The highest death rates are recorded among the residents of the Mountain region, while the lowest rates are found among those residing in the Northeast. In 1954-55, the six States with the poorest records—Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona—were all sparsely settled areas in the Mountain region. As may be seen in the table, the fatal accident rate in Nevada and Montana exceeded 90 per 100,000 population, which was more than 1½ times the national figure. At the other extreme were New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island, with accident death rates under 45 per 100,000.

The geographic pattern for all types of fatal accidents as a group is determined in large measure by the variations in the motor vehicle accident death rate. In the Mountain States the mortality from such accidents—32.9 per 100,000 in 1954-55—was more than twice that in either the New England or the Middle Atlantic region. Each of the eight Mountain States had a motor vehicle accident death rate above that for the country as a whole, most of them exceeding the national average by more than 50 per cent. The mortality from this type of accident alone in Nevada—47.1 per 100,000—was nearly 15 per cent greater than the death rate from all accidents combined in New Jersey. Outside the Mountain region, the motor vehicle accident mortality was particularly high among the residents of Texas, Kansas, Michigan, and Georgia.

The death rate from falls is highest in the northeastern section of the country. Actually, in both the New England and the Middle Atlantic regions, falls outranked motor vehicle accidents as a cause of death. Massachusetts had the highest frequency of fatal falls in the country, the rate of 25.9 per 100,000 in 1954-55 being about twice that for motor vehicle accidents. Next in order were Rhode Island, Iowa, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. At the other extreme were South Carolina and New Mexico, with death rates less than one fourth the rate in Massachusetts. To an appreciable extent, the geographic variation in the mortality from falls reflects the proportion of older people residing in the various States. The aged account for a large majority of the fatally injured in accidental falls.—*Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Bulletin*

Hurdles to Professional Police Competence: III. Inadequate Discipline

By A. C. Germann

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the third article in a series by Professor Germann under the general title, HURDLES TO PROFESSIONAL POLICE COMPETENCE.*

OBEDIENCE has been defined as "individual compliance with authority," and **Discipline** as "group compliance with authority." Writers in the field of police management have placed great stress upon discipline, yet most have drawn their analogies from the military service.

There is a distinct difference between military and police discipline. The difference is that the police officer must be self-reliant to an exceptional degree. The military analogy is only partly applicable, for soldiers generally act as a mass, only rarely on their own responsibility, and most often with the support of the citizenry—whereas the police officer does the bulk of his work as an individual, generally on his own initiative, and frequently in opposition to the sympathies of the citizenry. The main object of military discipline is to make a man obey orders from force of habit when his natural instincts suggest that he think only of his personal advantage and safety. The main object of police discipline is to assist the officer in knowing his duty and performing it with judgment and self-control. Orders must be obeyed in the police service with the same careful obedience as in the military, yet the too-strict enforcement of a rigid type of discipline is neither good for the police service, nor for the public that it serves. We have only to witness the periods in our national history when the militia has been called upon to perform police duties in the communities of America to understand the difference.

Address: Dr. A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, Long Beach 4, California.

TYPES OF DISCIPLINE

Discipline can be achieved in two major fashions: by education, training, and instruction—which we term "positive discipline"; and by admonition and punishment—which we term "negative discipline." Unfortunately, there are some who understand only the latter.

Positive Discipline

Positive Discipline, we have said, consists of education, training, and instruction—in order to develop the Intellect. Education by grammar school, high school, and institution of higher learning constitute disciplines wherein our officers learn to exercise their minds along prescribed paths, learn the benefits of organized thinking, and learn to obey rules—whether they be of grammar, spelling, or logic.

The training that is done within the police service to prepare recruit officers, to refresh senior officers, to sharpen specialists, and to develop supervisors and administrators constitute disciplines wherein our officers learn the objectives, organization, and functions of the service, learn the techniques and procedures of police science, and learn to obey rules—whether they be the rules of law, firearms safety, or the general orders of the agency.

The instruction given to the Captains by the Chief when he discusses the preparation of budget estimates; the instruction given to the Lieutenants by the Captains when they discuss work scheduling; the instruction given to the Sergeants by the Lieutenants when they discuss the keeping of records; the instruction given patrolmen by the Sergeants when they discuss report writing—are all forms of discipline by supervisory personnel wherein subordinates learn to obey rules—whether they be written or unwritten, general or special.

Negative Discipline

Negative Discipline, we have said, consists of admonition and punishment—in order to develop the Will. Positive discipline makes the officer intellectually aware, but occasionally the officer's will chooses an action other than that prescribed, and negative discipline becomes necessary. There are varying shades of negative discipline, ranging from softly uttered comment to outright dismissal with penal prosecution.

The oral reprimand may run from a mild admonition to most sternly worded chastisement. The "gig" or "demerit" is often used for minor violations, as is the minor fine of nickle, dime, or quarter deposited in the station "kitty."

The written reprimand is utilized for more serious infractions, a signed acknowledgment is appended, and the record becomes a part of the officer's personnel jacket. Unfortunately, this device is not utilized to the maximum extent. Often officers have a long history of serious infractions which warrant dismissal—but with no documentation in the files, their removal is made extremely difficult, if not impossible. For this reason alone, the written reprimand should be a regular part of the disciplinary machinery of any police agency.

The forfeiture of time—wherein errant officers are penalized days-off or vacation time—is considered a sound disciplinary device if systematically used. Their presence, working when they would ordinarily be free from work, has a psychological

effect upon the force, and acts as a deterrant in that the dangers of becoming haphazard about departmental rules and procedures are publicized.

The transfer can be a good or bad disciplinary device: **good** if the transfer results in close, competent supervision by edifying superiors, and work-experience among highly qualified personnel; **bad** if the transfer is no more than a relocation to an agency "graveyard" or "dumping ground" for misfits.

The suspension—usually without pay—is a controversial device; controversial because many feel that the family of the officer is penalized almost as severely as the officer himself. However, whenever the competency or integrity of an officer is so lacking that the agency is compromised, suspension is the most expeditious means of protecting the agency. It is never wise to have an officer charged with a serious offense continue on duty, for obvious reasons.

The major fine as a disciplinary device is castigated because, again, many feel that the burden is placed equally upon the wife and children of the officer. Also, because most police officers are not financially solvent, the fine only increases problem areas for the officer, and may tempt him to recoup in less desirable ways. Nonetheless, some experienced police administrators feel that the major fine is effective *due to the fact* that the family enters the picture and suffers with the offender; the rationale being that *in deference to his family* the officer will be willing to conform.

The demotion is now rarely utilized as a form of discipline, and for good reason. A demoted officer has a stigma placed upon him which he cannot erase; his morale is almost entirely destroyed, and he is inclined to become quite dissident. If a man has committed an offense so grave that demotion is indicated, the offense is probably enough to justify dismissal.

Often voluntary resignation is requested and accepted, but whenever this alternative is allowed, it must be clearly established in the record that the resignation is "in lieu of dismissal" or "with prejudice" so that future background investigations made concerning the individual will so indicate.

The last stage of negative discipline is dismissal from the service, and in all cases of outright malfeasance and misfeasance of a serious nature, should be employed. It goes without saying that whenever there are grounds for criminal prosecution, the agency has a responsibility for obtaining a complaint and wholeheartedly supporting the prosecution.

Although there are varying degrees of negative discipline, there must be some consistency of application. That is to say, men with identical, or nearly identical, records, should be accorded like treatment. If officers Doe and Roe, within a short period of time, fail to qualify at the monthly shoot, and if both have similar histories, it is manifestly inequitable for Doe to receive a mild admonishment, and Roe required to forfeit one of his days-off. However, if Roe had had a history of disciplinary actions for this failure to follow rules, the disciplinary decision might be well justified. The point we make is that disciplinary actions should not only be tailored to the gravity of the offense, but also to the disciplinary history of the offender.

The use of a trial board for disciplinary hearings, made up of agency members of rank equal to or greater than the accused, is a recommended procedure, for it removes part of the onus for disciplinary decisions from the Chief, and provides for recommendations of a more impartial nature—as long as the trial board members are carefully chosen for their own personal competence and integrity, and for their complete loyalty to agency and taxpayer.

The "internal affairs unit" or so-called "shoo-fly" squad which will investigate all complaints made against officers, whether made from inside or outside the agency, whether made in person, by telephone, or by letter, whether or not anonymous, is able to assist both agency and accused. The unit assists the agency by thoroughly investigating complaints and taking action—referral to trial board or instigating prosecutive action, or both. The unit assists the accused by completely exonerating unfairly charged officers, and by bringing prosecutive action against malicious complainants. In some agencies, the use of the polygraph examination is helpful in determining guilt or guilty knowledge—and should not be feared by our police professionals, but only by those who feel that they have something to hide.

THE SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

The key to effective discipline is in the hands of the supervisor—at all ranks. The most important link in the disciplinary chain is the first-line supervisor, the sergeant, for he works closely with the men, and must constantly evaluate their competency and integrity.

This is not to say that the Lieutenants, Captains, and Chief do not play an important part in discipline, for the control of the command group is in their hands—the Chief being responsible, ultimately, for the competency and integrity of each and every member of the agency.

All those charged with disciplinary responsibility must discharge their task with knowledgable discretion. This means that all supervisors must, when faced with a disciplinary issue, consider **positive discipline** before **negative discipline**, for it is entirely possible that an increase in education, training, or instruction will solve the problem. Only after it has been firmly established that positive discipline has failed can negative discipline be considered, and even then must be considered in the light of the offender's disciplinary history.

IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE

Because the work, reputation, and lives of police officers are so closely interdependent with discipline, good discipline is an indispensable factor for good operations.

Effective police morale without effective discipline is impossible: in other words, **mediocre discipline is concomitant with mediocre morale.**

Effective police management without effective discipline is impossible: in other words, **mediocre discipline is concomitant with mediocre management.**

Effective public relations without effective discipline is impossible: in other words, **mediocre discipline is concomitant with mediocre public relations.**

Not only must the agency police itself—but the city government and the public in general must be fully aware that it does—and that it does so voluntarily and on its own initiative.

All in the police service must understand the objectives of the service, the functions undertaken, procedures necessary, and their personal responsibilities in the over-all operation—**for competency's sake.**

All in the police service must understand that all whitewash, rationalization, subterfuge, equivocation, or "double-talk" in relation to police misconduct is gravely harmful to the police service—**for integrity's sake.**

Therefore, to be specific, both positive and negative discipline is necessary to:

(1) Remove Incompetencies:

Failure to keep informed, failure to care properly for equipment, failure to patrol efficiently, failure to investigate completely, failure to advise correctly, failure to report adequately, failure to enforce diligently, failure to testify competently.

(2) Remove Misconduct:

Mooching—coffee, cigarettes, meals, liquor, groceries. . . . Chiseling—free admission to entertainment while off duty. . . . Theft—property confiscated or recovered; taxpayer's time when wasted. . . . Perjury—when zeal for conviction overrides obligation to oath. . . . Extortion—advertisements in police magazines; tickets to "balls," "rodeos." . . . Favoritism—in the form of courtesy cards, auto stickers. . . . Prejudice—where minority groups receive less than impartial, neutral, attention. . . . Lechery—in the form of "woman chasing"; possession of porongraphic materials.

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CONCLUSIONS

Inadequate discipline is not only harmful to agency morale, effective management, and good public relations—it is a hurdle to the achievement of professional status.

"*Nemo dat quod non habet*" is an old latin expression which means "Nothing can give what it doesn't have." If our law enforcement agencies are to provide a well-disciplined America, they must first provide a well-disciplined example for the nation. Before a Chief of Police, or Captain, or Lieutenant, or Sergeant can expect a well-disciplined police officer, he must first provide a well-disciplined example for his people.

It is a decided compliment to the older experienced police administrators of America that they place discipline as a vital and necessary foundation for all police activity, and it is heartening to see the wonderful examples set before the police service in terms of self-discipline, competency and integrity.

It is a denied derogation to law enforcement to find examples of poor discipline, for usually all the intangibles that set off exemplary organization—Esprit de Corps, motivation, morale—are solidly based on good discipline. Improved public cooperation in terms of additional facilities and equipment, pay increases, and additional personnel goes hand in hand with good discipline.

Finally, it must be said, discipline does not emanate from the bottom of an organization—it is only from the top that good discipline flows, and all examples of poor discipline reflect directly upon the administrator of that agency. It is not enough to demand "do as I say, not as I do"—the Supervisor must be able to say "do as I say, AND as I do." **This is the essence of discipline—and leadership.** ★★★

International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, a Growing Organization

By Captain A. T. Nelson, Past President

EDITOR'S NOTE: *One of the bright spots on the horizon of law enforcement administration is the healthy growth and expansion of the* INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATORS, *which was organized in 1953, following a number of area meetings sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and dealing with the auto theft problem. Devoted to raising the standards of professional investigative techniques, ethics and cooperation among all law enforcement officers and agencies engaged in the prevention and suppression of vehicle thefts and related crimes, the Association has become an important influence in the field of automobile theft investigation. What Captain Nelson, President of the I.A.A.T.I., has to say in this article concerning the work and objectives of the Association merits the attention of every police officer and detective.*

SIGNS of a sort of renaissance in American law enforcement are rising all over the nation these days. One of these symptoms of a growing sense of professional responsibility by the American police was evident in the announcement of the fifth Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators held in Fort Worth, Texas, August 16 through the 22nd, 1957.

Following the F.B.I. sponsored area meetings on the auto theft problem in 1952, a group of police officers in the middle west and southwest conceived the idea of organizing an association to retain the valuable and necessary contacts gained with investigators of other jurisdictions, and to carry on the work of exchanging information on the latest problems, techniques and methods pertinent to their field of auto theft investigation.

Spearheaded by Detective Vince Moncrief of the Oklahoma City Police Department, the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, a non-profit organization, was organized at Oklahoma City in May 1953 at a meeting attended by representatives from police departments all over the United States. At this time, the charter of the I.A.A.T.I. was drawn up, its objectives and goals crystalized, its board of directors and officers were elected and Captain J. F. Daniel of the Dallas Department took over the reins of the infant organization as its first President.

The great need in this field of auto theft investigation and its kindred crimes was evidenced immediately by the wide-spread interest in, and acceptance of the organization by police officers everywhere. From an original membership of about 80 it has grown to a strength of over 300 active members, representing municipal police departments, county sheriffs' officers, state police agencies and highway patrols, the F.B.I., special agents of the National Auto Theft Bureau, and administrative officers of State Motor Vehicle Departments. Geographically, membership in the Association is distributed through the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Africa and Turkey. Growth in membership has been gaining momentum steadily and will probably double, according to all indications, by the end of 1957.

The Association has as its purposes, objectives and benefits which are of the greatest importance to all law enforcement officers and agencies. It is devoted to raising the standards of professional investigative techniques, ethics and cooperation among all law enforcement agencies and associations concerned with the prevention and suppression of vehicle thefts and associated crimes. It is engaged in the front line battle to accomplish such goals as uniform registration and title laws, permanent and adequate vehicle identification numbers, more effective locking devices for vehicles and other measures directed toward better discharging the mutual duty of all peace officers—that of public protection.

The I.A.A.T.I. is aware that peace officers have been complaining about inadequacies and confusion in these areas for many years; they are also aware that merely complaining to auto manufacturers, legislators, etc., is too often barren of results. Even individually presented plans for remedial measures in these fields lack the power, weight of argument and authority necessary to bring about action. They are, therefore, bringing the weight of an international representative association of interested peace officers, police departments and experts in the problems of front line enforcement to bear upon these mutual problems.

The I.A.A.T.I. has established an effective liaison with the Auto Theft Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It has become recognized by and has a committee working with, the Automobile Manufacturers Associations, toward the future solution of problems such as locking devices, license plate fastenings, and permanent vehicle identification numbers. For the first time it has arranged to gather countrywide facts and figures from which to arrive at constructive and effective answers to these problems and with which to fortify their arguments for more effective solutions and better legislation.

It is pointed out to all law enforcement administrators that this work—these objectives, goals and purposes—are of vital importance to their agencies and to every officer belonging to them, regardless of assignment. Vehicles are involved in the commission of every crime on the

Address: Captain A. T. Nelson, Commanding, The Automobile Theft Division, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO TOOL MARKS, FIREARMS AND THE STRIAGRAPH. *By* John E. Davis, *Oakland Police Dept., California.* Covers the basic identification characteristics of tool marks and firearms evidence in a manner not previously offered in book form. *Pub. '58, 304 pp., 145 il. (Police Science Series), Cloth, $8.50.*

CRIME AND THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH. *By* J. Paul de River, *Los Angeles.* The author observes, illustrates, and offers practical advice—prognosis and treatment which he has found from his experience with the sexual psychopath is beneficial and effective. *To be published summer 1958.*

SOURCEBOOK ON PROBATION, PAROLE, AND PARDONS. *By* Charles L. Newman, *Florida State University.* Shows how parole can materially aid police service when proper relations prevail between the two services. Brings together an outstanding array of authors. *Pub. '58, 348 pp., Cloth, $7.50.*

FIELD INTERROGATION. *By* Allen P. Bristow, *Azusa, California.* Devoted to a description of methods and techniques used to select subjects for field interrogation, to observe and recognize criminal traits, and to evaluate documents of identification. *To be published summer 1958.*

POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. *By* A. C. Germann, *Long Beach State College, California.* Suggests in clear and simple language how police personnel management can be made effective, and its contents are applicable to all law enforcement organizations, regardless of their size. *Pub. '58, 268 pp., 2 il., Cloth, $6.75.*

STATISTICS ESSENTIAL FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY. By John I. Griffin, *Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration, New York City.* The first organized text showing how the police function can be carried out more efficiently with the application of modern statistical methods. *To be published summer 1958.*

ARREST TO RELEASE. *By Marshall Houts,* *Michigan State University.* An invaluable description of the processes of criminal justice as they operate in actual practice. Written primarily for the non-lawyer reader, it is concise and easy to read. *To be published spring 1958.*

COURTROOM MEDICINE. *By* Marshall Houts. Written to fill the gap between the legal and medical professions, the book gives a basic anatomical approach to medical subjects, discussing diagnosis, causation, treatment, and prognosis. *To be published spring, 1958.*

THE OFFICER SPEAKS IN PUBLIC. *By* Everett M. King, *Alameda County, California.* Oriented to the need for him to speak, the officer is guided along a progressive path in analyzing the elements of the speech itself—researching, proving, stimulating, and demonstrating methods are discussed. *Pub. '58, 184 pp. (Police Science Series), Cloth, $5.75.*

ACADEMY LECTURES ON LIE DETECTION, Volume II. *Edited by* V. A. Leonard, *State College, Washington.* Outstanding experts in the field of polygraph interrogation personal library of every polygraph examiner, police officer, detective, and psychiatrist concerned with the investigative process. *To be published spring 1958 (Police Science Series).*

CAR CLOUTING. *By* Alfred T. Nelson *and* Howard E. Smith, *both of the Los Angeles Police Department.* Contains an exhaustive study of the crime of theft from motor vehicle, following its growth to present proportions, as one of the most serious theft problems in the nation. *To be published summer 1958 (Police Science Series).*

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INJURED. *By* Carl B. Young, Jr., *American Red Cross, Corpus Christi, Texas.* General considerations for proper ambulance service are outlined, emphasis being placed on not moving the injured until they are ready to be moved, careful handling and safe transportation. *To be published spring, 1958.*

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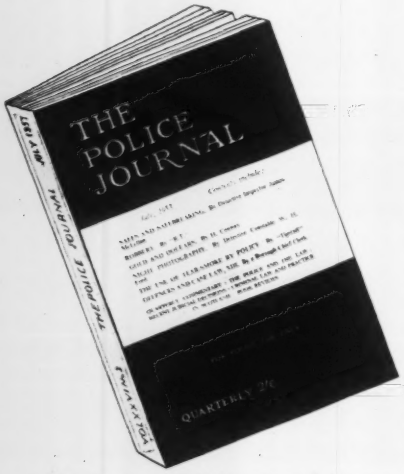

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books. Therefore every peace officer is constantly faced with these problems of vehicle investigation and any advance toward their solution not only aids the vehicle theft investigators but is of the utmost importance in every phase of criminal investigation and in the carrying out of almost any field police assignment.

Every peace officer owes it to his profession, to the growth of his own efficiency, prestige and status and to the public he serves to keep abreast of the latest developments, ideas and methods in the field of vehicle investigation. This can be done by getting every issue of the I.A.A.T.I.'s official news bulletin, which is dedicated to the dissemination of this type of information, and by attending the Annual Seminars of the Association. These Seminars are not in any sense social events but are almost equivalent to a college course in auto theft investigation. Police administrators are urged to be sure that their departments are represented in the I.A.A.T.I. and to send delegates to the seminars whenever practical. A cordial invitation is extended to all police officers of municipal, county, state and Federal agencies as well as special agents of the N.A.T.B. and administrative officers of motor vehicle departments to attend these Annual Seminars. Additional information concerning the Association may be obtained from—V. E. Moncrief, Secretary-Treasurer, I.A.A.T.I., Detective, Auto Theft, Oklahoma City Police Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. ★★★

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY LEGISLATION

Several major trends are apparent in 1957 legislation relating to juveniles. A complete juvenile code was adopted in Alaska, while Missouri substantially revised its code. Maryland created a junior traffic court for Baltimore to have exclusive jurisdiction of motor vehicle violators under twenty-one years of age. Actions to give regular courts jurisdiction of juvenile traffic offenders were taken by Georgia, New Mexico, and Nevada. Georgia also made it mandatory for juvenile courts to release publicly the names of second offenders in any type of action.

New ratifications of the interstate compact on juveniles include those of Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Nevada, and Rhode Island, bringing the total to at least eighteen states and one territory. Tennessee established a juvenile probation system, and Minnesota continued its interim commission study of juvenile delinquency and adult crime. Parental responsibility for damages by their children in acts of vandalism and malicious mischief is enforced—to the extent of $300—by new laws of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Texas and New Mexico authorized recovery of civil damages from parents in such cases.

Council-Manager Plan Fosters Higher Standards of Police Service

By Douglas G. Weiford, City Manager
and Bernard L. Garmire, Chief of Police

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Weiford obtained the Masters Degree in Governmental Administration from the University of Pennsylvania. He was in turn Assistant to the City Manager at Norfolk, Virginia; City Manager, South Boston, Virginia; Director of Training, International City Managers' Association; and currently City Manager at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.*

In the following article, he joins with Commissioner Garmire in an article written exclusively for POLICE, *dealing with police administration in a City Manager setting. The Editor believes that what they have to say is important in connection with the opportunities for the development of a professionalized police service under this form of municipal government.*

Commissioner Garmire attended the Indiana State Police Academy during the early part of 1937, and was appointed as a Trooper and assigned to Ligonier Barracks, District One, Indiana State Police, where he remained for approximately two years. At that time, he resigned to take a position with the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Municipal Police and he served with that Department for approximately twelve years. During that period, he worked in every conceivable assignment and was regularly promoted through the ranks to the position of Acting Chief of Police.

On September 1, 1950, he became Chief of Police at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and served in that capacity until June 15, 1957, at which time he was appointed Commissioner of Police at Tucson, Arizona. He is a graduate of the 41st session of the F.B.I. National Academy and has attended various other schools and training sessions throughout the country. He is an instructor in the Municipal Police Administration course for the International City Managers' Association and Chicago University. Commissioner Garmire is also a member of the Traffic Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER once said, "I want to see our field of activity (law enforcement) become a real career, a profession to which can be attracted the decent, honorable, respectable young men of the country who can go into it as a career and look forward to making something out of their life's work, rather than a dumping ground, as all too frequently it has been, for some ward politician to use in repaying his obligation to his political party."

In a very real sense, Mr. Hoover was describing the struggle of the entire range of public service against the traditional concepts of political patronage, inefficiency and unbridled interference by those whose primary interest was political or monetary gain.

These traditional concepts were largely indigenous to this country. America was a frontier land, a land of "rugged individualism" where men often made their own law on a moment's notice, a land where restrictive regulations of a government were frequently scorned and adroitly evaded. From the earliest days, the American people were suspicious of appointive officers and felt that the principles of democracy would best be served by electing policy makers and administrators alike. For generations, the unrealistic "democracy" of governmental administration by the untrained and often the unfit was widely practiced.

In a slow-paced 19th century rural economy such attitudes toward government were a luxury which, if not desirable, at least could be afforded. But the 20th century was to be greatly different and the swiftly changing tenor of the times inevitably forced a revolution in American attitudes and behavior. The slow but steady rise in public service professionalization was to be one facet of this revolution.

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION

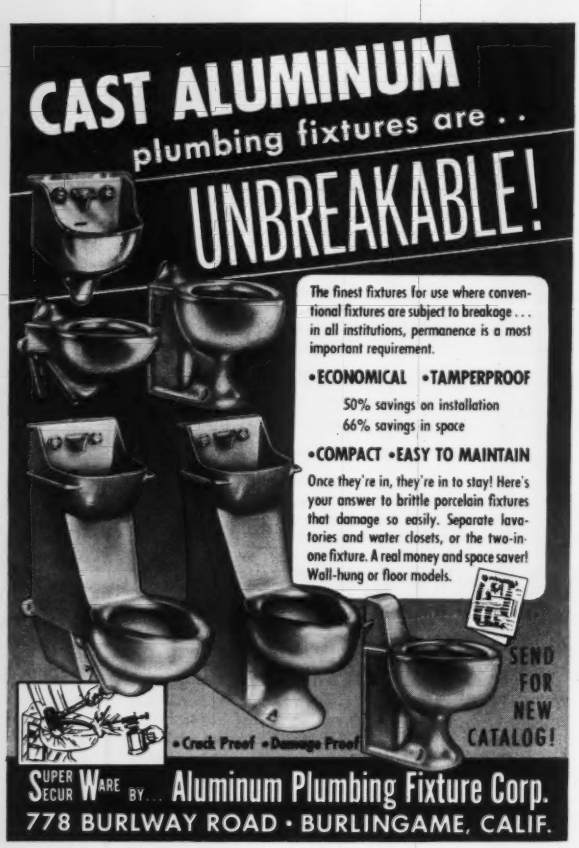
When the 20th century began, the condition of municipal government was a national disgrace. The sprawling, disorganized type of corporate entity so prevalent in municipal government at that time bore little relation to its successful counterpart in private business. It was clearly inefficient and often excessively wasteful. Clumsy and complex, it offered little in positive responsible action and contributed practically nothing to the "grass roots" democratic process.

Jobs in city governments went to the party faithful as a reward for their efforts, and frequent instances of irresponsible and dishonest political leadership also helped to keep the morale and caliber of city employees at a low ebb. James Russell Lowell aptly described the situation when he said, "We trust a man with making a constitution on less proof of competence than we should demand before we give him our shoe to patch."

As Mr. Hoover expressed it, cities were a "dumping ground." Professionalization in central management or police administration was unknown, there was no formalized body of knowledge available to train people for public office, and very few individuals could claim to be capable of performing municipal functions because of pre-existing educational or experience skills.

Meanwhile, the demands on government were growing daily. Large-scale shifts in population were taking place, the country was becoming urbanized and motorized, and inventions and whole new bodies of knowledge were being developed at a staggering rate.

Address: Douglas G. Weiford, City Manager, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Commissioner Bernard L. Garmire, Police Department, Tucson, Arizona.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The overly complex structure of government, the prevailing public attitudes condoning laxity of performance, and the low caliber of public employees—all contributed to the inability of municipalities to meet the onslaught of new problems.

And so it was that the revolution in municipal government began, first with the commission plan in 1901, and more successfully with the council-manager plan in 1908.

When the first city manager was appointed there was only one textbook in existence on the administrative organization and procedures of city government, and the idea of preparing university students for careers in city management or police administration was considered to be little short of ridiculous. But the revolution was underway and the old traditions were condemned slowly but surely to the relics of a past age.

By 1936, the Municipal Year Book could speak with pride on the sweeping changes which were taking place and could proudly say that the emergence of professionalization in local government had played one of the major roles in revitalizing the American community. The article concluded that "self-control by professional groups of the officials themselves is the key opening the door to effective democracy."

In citing the specific examples of professional achievement in municipal management which had developed by 1936, the Year Book proceeded to list the following traits as characteristic of professional groups:

1. An organized body of knowledge which is made available to its members.
2. The establishment of standards of competence for entrance and promotion in the service and persistent efforts to secure the general acceptance of those standards.
3. Responsibility for the development of training opportunities for present and prospective members of the profession.
4. A well-developed sense of the dignity and worth of public service.
5. A deep feeling of obligation to serve the public honestly and well.
6. A code of ethical conduct the violation of which by any member will serve to bar him from the profession.
7. An organization established for the promotion of these objectives.

It cannot be said, however, that professionalization of the public service was the predominant factor in rejuvenating the American city. There were many factors at work. In retrospect, it is evident that the swiftly changing forces of a technological age simply made the old concepts of indifferent government wholly obsolete. Profound changes in citizen attitude toward the American political process were taking place, and nothing short of a complete reappraisal of the old ways would suffice.

All of these factors played their part, and played them well. Working with them, or resulting from them, came the development of pride in professional achievement on the part of municipal employees. It is this emerging spirit of professional competence which is ringing the death knell of corrupt and inefficient influence in government and which in a few short years is changing the public service to an honorable and respected profession.

THE CITY MANAGERS

There are now almost 1,500 city managers in the United States and Canada, and these men are the focal point of professionalization in the municipal service. About 80 per cent are non-local men. All, theoretically, were chosen solely on the basis of their qualifications for the job of professional administrator. They have but one goal and that is to administer the affairs of the city honestly, fairly and efficiently.

The city managers are appointed by the city council for an indefinite tenure, which is another way of saying that they can be removed by the council at any time. The over-all task of the manager is to make certain that the administrative work of government is carried on at a high level of competence. This task, of course, inevitably involves the caliber of governmental personnel; hence the manager is usually empowered to appoint, and when necessary for the good of the service, to suspend or remove officers and employees. He is responsible for all

administrative performance and where such performance is unacceptable it is the manager who is held responsible by the city council.

The council-manager plan is simple, democratic, and more efficient than any other local governmental form which has yet been devised. Since the end of World War II, the number of council-manager cities has increased 130 per cent.

As a rule, city managers bring with them an air of professionalization that invariably permeates the organization. They are interested in performance standards, selective recruitment, in-service training, long-range planning, and the various other standards and measures of professional management. We shall now examine the impact of this type of atmosphere specifically as it relates to law enforcement.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

One of the most important and far-reaching advantages resulting from council-manager government is the protection of local law enforcement from politics. From this advantage flows many others, because a professional career-like atmosphere simply cannot develop and flourish where police officers are constantly harassed by self-seeking politicians, or even by well-meaning ones.

Under the manager plan, the city council is small in number, usually ranging from five to nine members. As a rule, there are no standing committees. Such committees are normally administrative in nature and where the city employs a chief administrator, the City Manager, there is no need for them. Unlike many mayor-council cities, therefore, there are no public safety committees—composed of lay people who exercise administrative authority—with which to deal.

Moreover, the city council under the manager system acts only as a committee of the whole. One of the cardinal principles of the plan is that no individual councilman gives orders or directions to any employee of the city. He can give such orders only to the city manager, but even then he must be acting in concert with his fellow councilmen.

These restrictions on individual councilmanic authority do not in any sense lessen the power or prestige of the council. On the contrary, unlike other systems of local government wherein the council exercises less than half of the municipal powers (the mayor having the rest), the council under council-manager government completely dominates the entire governmental establishment through the exclusive power of policy making, and the selection and control of the city manager.

The police chief in council-manager cities, then does not have the vexing and insoluble problem of being ordered to take some hasty or unwise action by a political superior who may have the best of intentions but who nevertheless is a stranger to the basic concepts of professional law enforcement.

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Nor does the evil exist whereby a police chief can be successfully pressured by a local politician to fix a ticket or to extend preferential treatment to a "friend." Such cases can simply be referred to the city manager and if the manager is worth his salt, he will back his police chief to the hilt, taking whatever consequences that may result.

It is within this "insulated" atmosphere of non-political activity that professional law enforcement best thrives. It is not our intent to assert that this kind of atmosphere is developed only in council-manager cities. Such is not the case, for there are many instances where effective and harmonious relations are enjoyed between police chiefs and their political superiors. We do assert, however, that the professional non-political administration of police department develops more logically and more enduringly in the relationship between professional city manager and professional police chief.

WHAT THE CITY MANAGER EXPECTS FROM THE POLICE CHIEF

The relationship between the city manager and police chief is of major importance—so much so that the success or failure of a particular administration may well depend on how good a relationship has been developed.

The chief is responsible to the manager for the proper conduct of all activities under his supervision. Because of the importance of the position, the manager has every

right to expect the chief to live up to a high standard of performance. In addition to the fundamental requirements of leadership ability, honesty and integrity, the manager should expect the chief:

1. To be technically competent and efficient, and to have a good grasp of the administrative aspects of law enforcement.
2. To have a professional attitude toward his work and to strive to engender a similar attitude throughout the department.
3. To be cognizant of the public relations function of the department, and to stress the importance of good public relations with his men.
4. To be loyal to the department and to the city government as a whole.
5. To be familiar with good personnel practices, and to implement effective programs of recruitment, promotion, in-service training, etc.
6. To be reasonably sensitive to public wants and needs but be steadfast in that every citizen—regardless of his station in life—will receive equal treatment under the law.
7. To prepare a sound budget, taking into consideration the over-all financial status of the community.
8. To keep the manager promptly informed concerning all unusual developments.
9. To file informative reports at regular intervals on the routine work of the department.
10. To follow the "completed staff work" concept in investigating and reporting on complaints or on assigned tasks of any nature.
11. To be a "team man" in that he is willing to work harmoniously with the other department heads on mutual problems.
12. To be willing to accept all final decisions of the manager and endeavor to implement them successfully.

WHAT THE POLICE CHIEF EXPECTS FROM THE CITY MANAGER

The relationship between the two men is by no means a one-way street. The chief has every right to expect certain things from the city manager. The most obvious requirement is that the manager recognize the relative value of effective law enforcement in the community and that he lend his complete support to the achievement of top level performance.

This involves not only moral encouragement but financial support as well. The city manager must realize that competent individuals cannot be attracted to a career of police work unless they are adequately compensated for their work. The chief has every right to expect the manager to take the lead in obtaining satisfactory salary schedules for his men. The provision of suitable equipment falls in the same category. The task of effective police administration cannot be adequately accomplished unless the tools are available; the manager's job is to provide them.

The chief should expect the manager to be available at all times to consult on unusual problems, and to lend a sympathetic ear in helping to solve them.

The chief also should expect the manager to refrain from meddling in the internal administrative affairs of the department. The manager should be interested in over-all performance, not in the technical details of law enforcement. The relationship should be founded on mutual respect and a mutual understanding and agreement on the basic goals of the department.

POLICE WORK AS A PROFESSION

The steady advance of police work toward professional status is being enormously enhanced by such organizations as the F.B.I., the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Traffic Safety Institute, and the International City Managers' Association. These organizations serve as a clearing house for the exchange of information as well as for the establishment of recommended standards of performance.

It is the provision of training opportunities, however, by which such organizations make their most effective contribution. For in the development of "an organized body of knowledge" we have the cornerstone of professionalization.

There are still many difficulties to be overcome. The very nature of police work makes it difficult for professional standards to be uniformly developed and applied. We have in this country a remarkably decentralized approach to local police work with approximately 40,000 separate law enforcement agencies serving populations of sharply varying sizes. The job of accepting and applying professional standards must, therefore, be the responsibility of each local government.

J. Edgar Hoover has summed up the goal that lies ahead. To achieve the respect and dignity of professional status, law enforcement agencies must be "steeped in democratic tradition, maintain the highest in ethics, and make their work a career of honor. . . ."

We believe that the city managers, operating within their own professional framework, are most likely to bring within the grasp of the local departments the tools and resources of police professionalization. In our opinion, the city management profession has already demonstrated that it will be the means by which the decentralized and isolated police units in the United States will some day achieve full-fledged professionalization in the field of law enforcement. ★★★

KILLER

A total of 6,970 persons were victims in 1956 of murder and non-negligent manslaughter by use of such weapons as the gun, knife, bludgeon, and poison. In the same year the automobile accounted for the death of 40,000. Said New York City Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy: "The automobile is no longer merely a pleasure vehicle. It has become, in fact, a weapon of destruction."

News and Announcements

AN EDITORIAL

The police throughout the country now have at their disposal efficient communication facilities which permit rapid mobilization of field strength in the emergency. Communications engineering and the manufacturers of mobile police radio equipment have turned in an outstanding record in the production of communication facilities which surpass the most sanguine dreams of those who first experimented with the application of radio to police service in the late twenties. It is to be observed, however, with serious concern that the police generally are failing to use these facilities up to their full potential for tactical operations on a regional basis in criminal emergencies.

Recognizing the gap between potential and performance, the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, the Michigan Sheriffs' Association and the State Police have launched an overhaul of the road blockade system in that state as a result of the escape of two gunmen across the border into Indiana after they had wounded one state police trooper and killed another.

Following the Michigan shootings, the gunmen made their escape into Indiana after stealing a car from a Jackson housewife, whom they bound and gagged and left in another car they had stolen. When she freed herself more than a half hour later and gave the alarm that the gunmen were in her car, presumably en route south of Jackson, the time needed to set up the blockade in that area and along the border was sufficient for them to make their getaway. Ohio and Indiana State Police who also had been alerted likewise did not have enough time to get their border blockades effectively established.

In a later encounter the same night the thugs killed an Indiana trooper, wounded another trooper and a city patrolman. One of the gunmen was killed and the second is awaiting trial in Indiana on a first degree murder charge.

Meeting at State Police headquarters in East Lansing, officers representing the three agencies discussed a new plan stressing closer coordination and improved communications. It will eliminate much duplication, afford greater coverage and drastically cut down the time required to set up a blockade.

Because of the number of cars involved in wide-scale blockades, police radios are often jammed with traffic and it is hoped to correct this by a system of predetermined assignments to blockade points which will leave the airways open for better operational control. A nine-man committee of the agencies will work out details and make periodic revisions if considered necessary.

Other jurisdictions throughout the country may well explore the opportunities for operational planning in advance of the emergency. War is fought on maps. Careful analysis of major highways, access roads and laterals in any given area will reveal the amazingly small number of control points that need to be manned in order to set up an effective road blockade.

With communication facilities available for prompt mobilization of field strength and with emergency plans worked out in advance, the way of the transgressor can be a one-way road leading straight to police headquarters, with the trials and tribulations that await him, for example, in the wake of a bank robbery, being brought to a socially acceptable conclusion.

V. A. Leonard

COLLEGE PLANT PROTECTION COURSE OFFERED

The Department of Police Science and Administration, Los Angeles State College has inaugurated a course in Industrial Plant Protection, adding another to the impressive list of institutions offering preparation at the college level in this specialized investigative area.

The scope of the course includes analysis of subject, need for protective measures, wartime versus peacetime, personnel control, pass and badge system, visitor control, methods of prevention, lock and key systems, investigative procedures, watch and guard control, qualifications of guards, legal problems, status of guards and watchmen, plant safety, inspections, lighting requirements, first aid facilities, fire protection, organization for emergencies, security surveys, wartime security problems.

SLIDE RULE RADIO SERVICING

A pocket-size "Service Datalizer" slide-rule condensing information normally found in more than 50 instruction books has been devised for servicemen maintaining two-way radio systems. The Datalizer provides information on correct tuning, meter types, meter readings which normally occur in the transmitter and receiver during tuning, power supply information and other data on two-way equipment manufactured by GE in the past decade. The device is available for $1.50 from General Electric's independent authorized service stations located throughout the country or from the GE Communication Products Service Parts Organization.

The technician begins by taking the model number of the unit being serviced from the equipment. He then adjusts the slide rule so that the desired model number and associated information appear in a color-coded window. Data is provided on voltage readings, frequency range, crystal multiplication factors and normal power outputs the serviceman should expect.

Also provided is information on receiver sensitivity, limited current readings, IF frequencies, crystal frequencies, bandwidth, voltage, tune-up procedures and formulas for computing crystal frequencies. Input voltages for

power supplies, current drains, dc output voltage and types of power supplies to use also are included. Although it contains thousands of points of information, the Datalizer weighs less than three ounces. The device is available at $1.50 from General Electric Communication Products Service Parts Organization, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHY IS TRAFFIC A PROBLEM?

Those who drive or ride vehicles and those who walk on our streets and highways make up traffic, the individuals plus the vehicles, not the vehicles themselves. The behavior of these individuals makes traffic safe or unsafe. Therefore, traffic safety depends largely on the behavior and attitudes of these individuals, and must be accepted as the responsibility of every motorist and pedestrian if our accident toll is to be curbed.

Two things the individual must do to make traffic safe: (1) behave safely himself, and (2) support official activities including legislation, law enforcement and engineering improvements, to protect himself against the unsafe acts of other vehicle operators and pedestrians. Consideration for the safety of others may be an added factor, but motives of self-preservation on the part of each of us can make traffic safe. However, an understanding of the hazards of civilization is essential to produce attitudes that can meet civilization on its own terms.

It is obvious, however, that the public generally will not arrive at a point of high individual responsibility without good reasons and strong stimulation. To bring the public to this point calls for continuing, unremitting education. The initiative cannot be left to the nameless units of traffic nor to any one person. Traffic safety must be taught, instilled, developed in the individual by organized local effort—for traffic safety begins at home. It is a community problem and must be undertaken as such.

SELECTIVE EDUCATION

The traffic accident situation that comes closest to home is that which will hold the most interest for the individual. In analyzing the local traffic situation for purposes of improvement through public education, accident records are essential. Local and state records, with national statistics for comparison, give you the foundation and provide material for all phases of your program.

Records reveal the direction selective education should take: (1) the places where the most accidents are happening; (2) the age and neighborhood groups most often involved; and (3) the law violations and other circumstances contributing to these accidents.

For example, records may reveal facts about such groups as the following that will show a special need and also how to reach them: (1) racial groups; (2) income groups; (3) transients; (4) age groups, and (5) residents of certain neighborhoods.

In general education, accident analysis data may be used in point-by-point instructions on how to live with the automobile.

Local accident statistics should be available from your police department; state figures from the state police, highway or motor vehicle department. Death figures for other cities and states and for the nation as a whole are published monthly by the National Safety Council. These figures for the year, with analyses as to type of accident, age groups of victims and drivers involved, time and place of accidents, seasonal breakdowns, and accident causes all are included in ACCIDENT FACTS, issued annually by the National Safety Council.

HOOVER STRESSES DANGER IN OPENING FBI FILES

In an address before the closing sessions of the 1957 National Convention of the American Legion, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, called attention to the dangers inherent in opening the files of that investigative organization. He did not mention the United States Supreme Court but some of his statements apparently carried allusions to its recent decisions in Communist cases. Criticism of these decisions was contained in a resolution adopted by the Convention in which it took strong exception to one ruling that would open FBI files to Communist defendants.

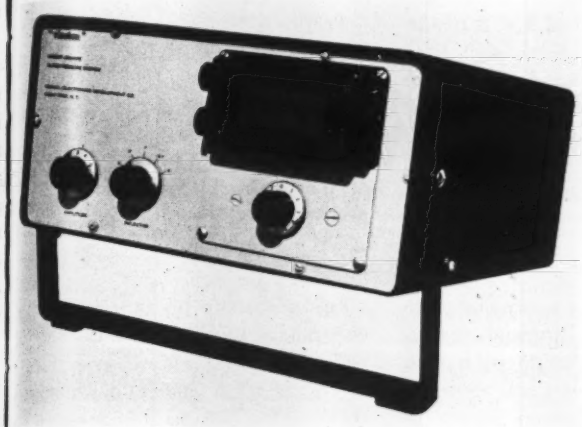
Mr. Hoover stated, "We are being stifled by technicalities and by the throwing of roadblocks in the pathway of our traditional methods of justice. The bland refusal to recognize the public welfare and common sense too often result in the prostitution of the law in favor of evil.

"It would be the worst kind of folly to allow the spy and subversive immunity through technical rather than logical interpretations of the law, while they plot the destruction of our Democratic form of government."

"Through ignorance or design," Mr. Hoover stated, "some persons are confusing the issues and the result has been to bring about a dangerous atmosphere of complacency." He warned against "easing up" on Communism because the Communist party membership in the United States has been declining. He stated, "The subversive movement today naturally presents a far more deadly menace than the Communist membership figure would indicate. History tells us of the devastation which a handful of fanatics strategically placed can bring. When we dismiss the danger of Communism as an activity of a small dissident group, we move into a fool's paradise.

"FBI investigations show that there is a hard core of conspiratorial Reds controlled by Moscow. This undercover apparatus is a continuing aggressive force constantly at work to subvert the American people. The influence of the subversity conspiracy," he stated, "has been almost unbelievable, reaching deep into practically every walk of life."

VISUAL BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS



Of potential interest to the Polygraph field is the "Visoton," which was designed specifically to improve the accuracy of indirect blood pressure determinations. An "Infraton" capacity pickup is placed over the artery and the arterial sound and/or pulse waves are seen on a long persistent oscilloscope screen. Pressure in the occluding cuff is carefully regulated by a push-button, air valve in the instrument. Further information may be obtained from Medical-Electronics Development Co., 400 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, New York, U.S.A.

BOY SCOUTS SELECT SAFETY THEME FOR 1958

The Boy Scouts of America have announced that the Scout national service project for 1958 has been designated as "National Safety Good Turn—1958," in the interest and promotion of "accident prevention."

The purpose and objectives of this Scouting program are to interest the youth of America in safety, and through them to help reduce the tragic toll of accidental deaths and injuries. Also to help arouse public concern on the part of adults about safety, and to cooperate with public officials, safety organizations and all those now supporting the safety movement.

POLICE TRAINING AWARDS

The Esso Safety Foundation, New York City, has announced a grant of $36,000 for training in the police and traffic court fields. The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and the Traffic Court Program of the American Bar Association, Chicago, each receive $9,000; the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, $6,000, and Fordham University, New York City; Northeastern University, Boston; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; and the University of Maryland, College Park, $3,000 each.

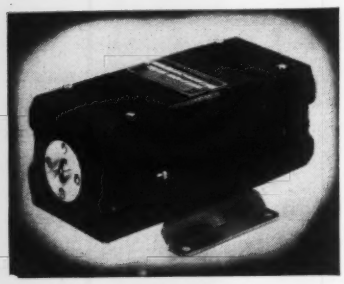
Under the grant, three one-week traffic court conferences and three two-week police traffic training courses have been or will be conducted during this year on the several college campuses. Awards covering tuition and living expenses are made to selected police departments and to traffic courts in each of the University areas to enable them to send representatives to the courses and conferences. In announcing the grant, John J. Hall, director of the Esso Safety Foundation, said: "Our purpose in providing these funds is to help upgrade traffic law enforcement and thereby reduce traffic accidents. We believe the most effective way to do this is through the professional training of police and the conference program for traffic court officials."

MORE CITIES USE ONE-MAN POLICE PATROL CARS

One-man patrol cars are used in 85 per cent of U.S. cities over 10,000 population for regular patrol work, according to the 1957 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK (published by the International City Managers' Assn.). Of 1,137 reporting cities, 245 use one-man patrol cars exclusively and 720 cities use a combination of one- and two-man patrol cars. Nearly two-thirds use one-man cars on all three shifts during a 24-hour period.

RCA POCKET-SIZE RADIO UNDERGOES TESTS AT SPEEDWAY AND WITH NEW YORK POLICE

Radio Patrol: Pocket-size FM radio receiver, developed by Radio Corporation of America for mobile communication service, is being field-tested by New York City Police Department. It is used for relaying police messages and instructions to patrolmen walking beats. (*Above*) Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy (*left*) and Park Commissioner Robert Moses (*right*) examine micro-miniature RCA radio worn by Patrolman Ernest Repetti during demonstration in Central Park. The first commercial pocket-size FM radio receiver of its type developed, the RCA device is a fully transistorized, 10-ounce instrument designed to provide extensions of several miles for radio systems now operating on 150-megacycle band. Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



CARTER OFFERS NEW GENEMOTOR DESIGN FOR 1958

The entire line of Genemotors manufactured by Carter Motor Company, 2711A W. George St., Chicago, has been redesigned for better performance and easier maintenance, according to Ray Simon, Chief Engineer for the company.

Carter Genemotors have been known in the electronics and communications industry for many years, and are used as power supplies for all leading makes of mobile and marine radio equipment, as well as for laboratory and geophysical use. They supply a specified DC voltage and are operated from DC supply of whatever voltage is available.

Most significant of the new features of the 1958 Carter Genemotors are two removable inspection covers, conveniently located at either end on top of the Genemotor housing. They permit easy access to the brushes, commutators and bearings for inspection and service, and eliminate the necessity of disassembling the end covers for these operations.

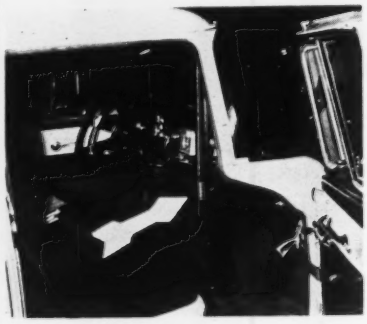
A fan-cooled Genemotor has also been added to the Carter line, described in a new illustrated catalog, available on request to Frank Glaubitz, Sales Engineer, Carter Motor Company, 2711A W. George St., Chicago.

NEW ELECTRIC RIOT GUN LOCK AND HOLDER FOR PATROL CARS

New Lecco-Lock Riot Gun Holder made by The Lake Erie Chemical Co. is designed for instant, safe access to weapons during emergencies. Its split-second, electrically operated push-button release requires no keys.

Lecco-Lock Riot Gun Holder permits guns to be locked in a ready to use position in police cars. New Lecco-Lock is adjustable to accommodate shotguns, rifles, carbines and sub-machine guns. Lecco-Lock solves the problem of lost or fumbled keys when attempting to unlock a riot gun in emergencies. It saves seconds which may save lives.

This carefully engineered device operates by an easily concealed push button that is wired through the ignition switch for double protection against theft. Lecco-Lock operates only when the ignition switch is "on," with power from either 6 or 12 volt ignition systems. The unit, finished in permanent black, alumi-



lite, is of rugged aluminum alloy construction, and is easy to install.

Lecco-Lock is fully guaranteed by the maker, The Lake Erie Chemical Co., 3100 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio. Write for information.

AYRES APPOINTED TO PURDUE UNIVERSITY POLICE SCIENCE STAFF

Prof. Loren D. Ayres, formerly of the Indiana State Police and the police administration school at Indiana University has joined the police training staff of the Public Safety Institute at Purdue University.

"His broad understanding of the police services in Indiana and of municipal and state police work will provide a background for an expanding police training program on the Purdue campus in the extension centers, and in the field program throughout the state," Prof. Shelby Gallien, Institute Director, said in making the announcement.

Professor Ayres was born in Cutler, attended high school at Delphi and received his B.A. degree in police administration and M.A. in government from Indiana University. He joined the Indiana State Police in 1935 and remained in active police work until 1949. He was formerly 1st sergeant of the West Lafayette State Police Post.

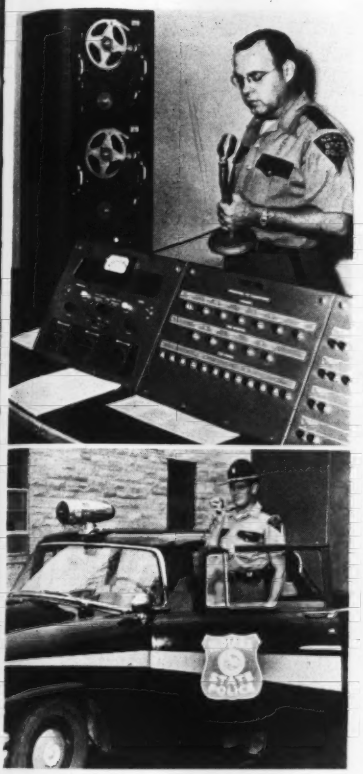
In addition to his practical police experience and academic training at Indiana, Professor Ayres was the recipient of a full year fellowship from the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University. He has attended numerous police training short courses and conferences throughout the United States and participated actively in the statewide regional training program in Indiana. While at Indiana University, Professor Ayres served as Director of the Security Training Institute, Assistant Director of Safety, and Acting Chairman of the Department of Police Administration.

He has been active in professional police organizations and is a member of the Indiana Chiefs of Police Association, National Peace Officers Association, International Association of Arson Investigators, former Indiana State Troopers Association, and a charter member of Lambda Alpha Epsilon, police professional fraternity.

INDIANA TOLL ROAD COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM AND ROAD PATROL

Chief Radioman for the Indiana State Police Toll Road Patrol is Charles Woodard of New Carlisle, Indiana. From the communications center at Granger, he transmits messages to mobile units on the highway and to other maintenance buildings along the road. The messages are flashed with the aid of seven microwave towers, which tie the General Electric communication network together.

New super-highways have increased the communications problems of law enforcement patrols



Forty-six men are assigned to a special State Police unit along the Indiana Toll Road and cruise the highway constantly, maintaining radio contact with maintenance and police buildings en route. The radio system for the Toll Road was engineered by General Electric Company and provides swift communications between state police and highway maintenance crews.

PURDUE SCHEDULES ARSON SEMINAR

The Fourteenth Annual Arson Investigators Seminar will be held at Purdue University April 28-May 2, 1958. For further details contact Professor Shelby Gallien, Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

A NEW TRAFFIC IDEA—THE PEDESTRIAN MALL

The central business district in smaller communities can be retained as an economic center if it is made more convenient and attractive for shoppers. This is the premise upon which extensive proposals have been made for the center of Mooresville, North Carolina (10,000).

The report, prepared by traffic and planning consultants, proposes that the four-block central business district be designed ultimately to become a single, large block with all through traffic routed around the new section (see City Hall Bookshelf). Off-street parking would be provided through an extensive series of interior lots to serve stores and other establishments. About 600 feet of the principal street in the business district would be closed off entirely to automobile traffic, except emergency vehicles, and made into a pedestrian mall with planted islands of trees and shrubs. The interior parking lots and the pedestrian areas would be connected by pedestrian walks. Truck loading zones would be provided at the edges of the parking lots or from unclosed portions of existing streets.

The report proposes that uniformity of store fronts and displays be achieved through cooperative action by the various business establishments. Uniformity in appearance would be achieved through colored aluminum and glass panels and a continuous canopy along store fronts to serve the pedestrian.

The first phase of the program, to be completed by 1965, calls for establishment of off-street parking lots, a trash collection system, the remodeling of building fronts and backs, planting of trees, and converting to parallel parking on streets. The second phase, to be started when automobile traffic reaches 11,000 vehicles per day, calls for additional off-street parking, closing the principal street and constructing the pedestrian mall, and the completion of tree planting and other landscaping.

The plan provides great promise for retaining and even expanding the retail business that draws upon persons residing within a 10-mile radius of the city. The idea offers possibilities for any small community facing retail trade competition from nearby, larger cities.—Reported by Ridley T. Nichol, city manager, Mooresville, in PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, October, 1957.

NOTE: *A feature article on this new development with photographic illustrations will appear in a forthcoming issue of* POLICE.

NEW LOS ANGELES ALARM SYSTEM

Los Angeles Deputy Police Chief Arthur C. Hohmann, center, operates Los Angeles' new all-purpose fire and public emergency alarm system August 15. Deputy Fire Chief

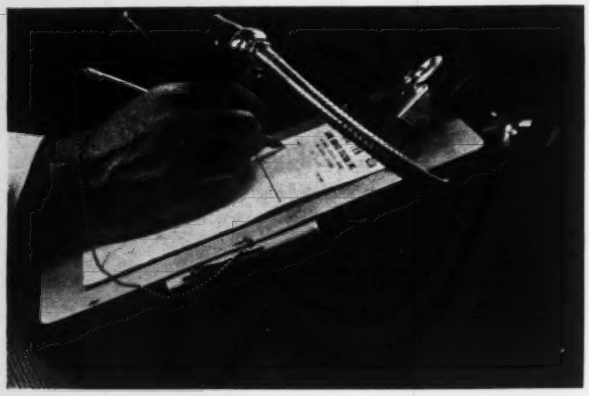
Don T. Hibbard, left, and Acting Mayor John S. Gibson, president of the Los Angeles' City Council assist Hohmann. Los Angeles has installed 310 units of the system, called Phon-Alarm, which for the first time allows a person reporting an emergency to talk directly to a dispatcher in the city's Central Alarm Station, give specific details regarding the emergency and what is needed, so that the right protective agency and right equipment can be sent without loss of time. Los Angeles is the first city in the nation to install Phon-Alarm. Units will be installed in Tacoma, Washington, next month.

CALIFORNIA ARSON SEMINAR

The Fifth Annual Arson and Fire Investigation Seminar is scheduled to be held at the University of California in Berkeley, June 16-20, 1958. For details communicate with Mr. Thomas S. Ward, Supervisor of Fire Training, State Education Building, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14, California.

VEHICULAR DESK (PAT. PEND.)

Vehicular Desk (Pat. Pend.) by Product Development Corporation, highly flexible and adjustable 8" x 12" aluminum construction with 1" deep basket welded to underside, full 90° up and down indexing from horizontal or writing position; spring wire mounted in pencil holder retains completed papers in basket; sturdy clip at top of desk holds paper work in delivery sequence.



Desk easily slips off "U" mounting bracket so driver may take into point of delivery; mounting bracket fastens to underside dashboard flange with spring loaded self-threading screw; desk light optional.

Ordered by Airlines, two-way Radio Truck and Van Fleets; taxicabs and for police cars; sales fleets, passenger cars, and service, food and beverage vehicles.

"Nite Lite" optional equipment. Price complete, $24.00, singly. Product Development Corporation, P. O. Box 789, Norwalk, Conn.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY SCHEDULES POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Under the direction of Professor Shelley W. Gallien, the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University continues its contributions to American police service with a strong schedule of police conferences, short courses and seminars during the spring months. Included are:

TRAFFIC RECORDS SEMINAR Mar. 10-14, 1958

A practical training course for all police personnel assigned to traffic records, including methods and techniques of filing and processing, record analysis, and summary interpretation.

BASIC POLICE SCHOOL Mar. 17-29, 1958

A training course to meet the practical needs of police recruits and persons entering the enforcement field. An 88-hour general police training course to properly orient the new police officer in the broad responsibilities of enforcement.

TRAFFIC COURT CONFERENCE April 8-10, 1958

A conference for justices of the peace, traffic court judges, prosecutors, enforcement officials, city court clerks, state officials, and persons interested in better traffic court procedures and techniques.

ARSON INVESTIGATORS SEMINAR April 28-May 2, 1958

A training course for officials interested in arson investigation and prevention. Course is open to municipal officials, industrial protection departments, all governmental agencies, insurance and underwriting organizations, defense service, and persons actively engaged in arson control and prevention.

In addition, the Police Administration Program will throughout the year, offer short courses and seminars in such areas as: Police Management, Training Methods and Programs, Safety Education for Police, Chemical Tests for Intoxication, Simplified Basic Traffic Engineering Techniques, and others.

Information concerning enrollment and other details may be obtained by addressing Professor Shelley W. Gallien, Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

SUPERVISION OF POLICE PERSONNEL May 13-15, 1958

A course of study to review basic supervisor responsibilities in the areas of: directing officer performance; teaching; evaluating; and reporting. The training is designed to provide quality supervision through proper training and guidance in the techniques and theory of effective supervision for the enforcement officer.

FOREIGN POLICE ADMINISTRATION Spring, 1958

A 30-day intensive police administration seminar for foreign police supervisors and administrators interested in learning American police operations.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SEMINAR Spring, 1958

A course designed to improve community traffic control through basic traffic engineering procedures used effectively by small towns and cities without the services of a professional traffic engineer. A lay approach to fundamentals of field study methods, traffic control devices, street markings, signs, signals, and the simplified interpretation and presentation of basic traffic data.

POLICE MANAGEMENT PLANNING Spring, 1958

A realistic study of future police problems, an analysis of the procedures, and the external and internal influences involved in placing plans in operation. The seminar will consider the planning process in terms of police organization, personnel, budget, training, operations, records, controls, and leadership.

JUVENILE OFFICERS CONFERENCE Spring, 1958

A conference for city, county, and state officials responsible for control, prevention, investigation, treatment, and supervision of delinquent juveniles. The conference will review the role of the police, the Department of Public Welfare, private youth agencies, juvenile courts, and other state institutions meeting the delinquent youth problem.

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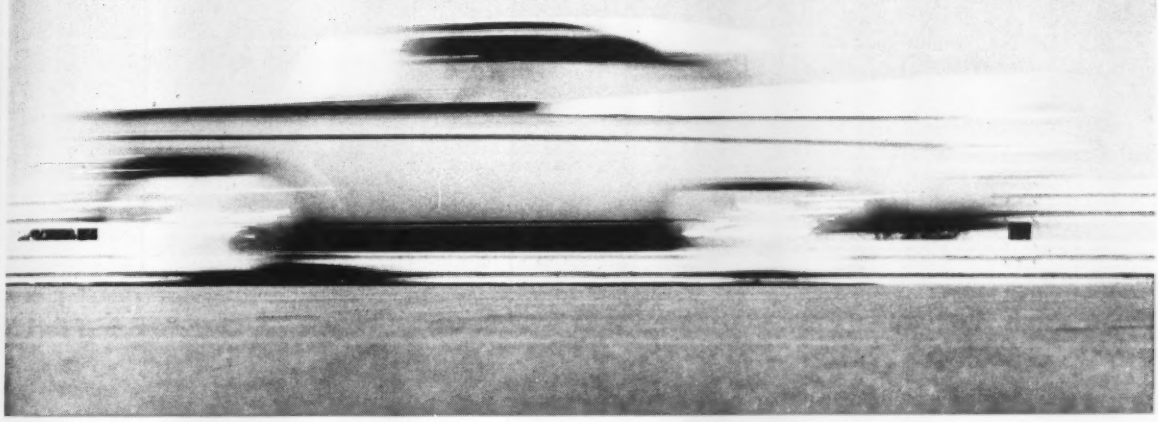
ANOTHER TOUGH COMPETITIVE TEST... AND DODGE PURSUITS WIN AGAIN!



California Highway Patrol orders 287 more

They don't fool—those California Highway Patrol officials. To sell them a fleet of cars that must cover some of the toughest terrain in the land, you've got to prove what those cars can *do*—and *take*.

In a recent test, the new '58 Dodge competed with four other makes for acceleration, top speed, braking, handling ease and stability. As a result of these demonstrations, Dodge was awarded an order for 287 more Pursuits to join a larger Dodge fleet already in service there. Here are some of the highlights of this test:

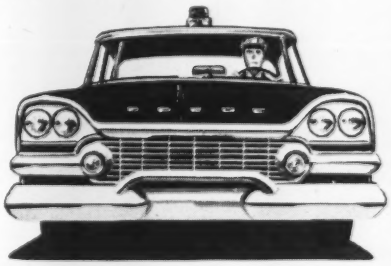
ACCELERATION—In a quarter-mile run from a standing start, Dodge topped the field by attaining a speed of 85.41 mph.

BRAKING—The Dodge average for three "panic" stops from 60 mph. was 125 feet. Other makes required 157, 169, 193 and 223 feet.

"FADE"—Dodge withstood eight fast stops from 60 mph. without developing "fade."

Tests like these, plus the many *standard* heavy duty features and highly desirable Dodge "exclusives" like Torsion-Aire Ride and Total-Contact Brakes, have put Dodge Pursuits in the service of many Law Enforcement organizations.

Your local Dodge dealer will be happy to let you take the wheel and compare the 1958 Dodge with your present equipment.



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